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SOCIAL SCIENCES ✓

Tax Revision Proposals

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CENSUS PATRONAGE

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 12, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	279	152	6

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)			Reported 9/12/59	Passed 2/4/60	
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)			Ordered Reported		
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59		Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/23/59	
Civil Rights (S 2391) (HR 8601)	Reported 8/20/59	Rules Hearings Underway	Hearings Completed	Debate Scheduled	
Voting Rights (S 2814) (HR 9452, 10035)			Hearings Completed		
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Passed 6/24/59	Hearings Completed		
Housing (HR 10213)	Hearings Completed				
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)			Reported 7/14/59	Passed 7/21/59	
Social Security					
Health Insurance for Aged (S 2915) (HR 4700)	Hearings Completed				
Minimum Wage (S 1046)			Hearings Completed		
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)					
Farm Bill (S 2759) (HR 10355)			Hearings Underway		
Sugar Act Extension (S 187)					
Mutual Security Program					
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813)					
Corporate, Excise Taxes					
Postal Rate Increase (S 1923)					
Gas Tax Increase					
National Emergency Strikes (S 2810)					
Clean Elections (S 2436)			Reported 7/23/59	Passed 1/25/60	
Youth Conservation Corps (S 812)			Reported 7/17/59	Passed 8/13/59	
Foreign Investments (HR 5)	Ordered Reported				
Passports (HR 9069) (S 2287, 2315)	Reported 9/4/59	Passed 9/8/59	Hearings Underway		
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed		Hearings Underway		

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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PROJECTED TAX REFORM INVOLVES GREAT COMPLICATIONS

Reform of the federal tax system -- a mission undertaken by the House Ways and Means Committee in 1959 -- is at least a year off, according to Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), and a good deal further away than that, in the opinion of numerous skeptics. Yet the desirability of tax reform, long recognized by disinterested students, is now accepted by leading politicians of both parties, and it is apparent that the subject will engage increasing public attention as the 1960 election approaches.

Why, where, and how the infinitely complex Internal Revenue Code should be rewritten is the subject of a three-volume, 2,382-page "Tax Revision Compendium," published last fall by the Ways and Means Committee. Consisting of the views of some 150 experts in the academic and business worlds, the compendium became the basis for a series of panel discussions, from Nov. 18 to Dec. 18, 1959, between the contributors and the Committee. It provides the framework for the following discussion of what is wrong with the federal tax system and how it might be improved.

Reform Goals

"The immediate objective of income tax reform," Rep. Mills said May 18, 1959, "is reduction in tax rates without sacrificing revenues required for responsible financing of government." But he added six additional objectives, as follows:

- "A tax climate more favorable to economic growth;
- "Greater equity through closer adherence to the principle that equal incomes should bear equal tax liabilities;
- "Assurance that the degree of progression in the distribution of tax burdens accords as closely as possible with widely-held standards of fairness;
- "An over-all tax system which contributes significantly to maintaining stability in the general price level and a stable and high rate of use of human and material resources;
- "A tax system which interferes as little as possible with the operation of the free market mechanism in directing resources into their most productive uses;
- "Greater ease of compliance and administration."

No one takes serious issue with these broadly stated objectives; the rub comes in deciding which should have priority (for some are potentially incompatible) and how these can best be achieved. The academics, by and large, stress the need for greater equity, neutrality, and simplicity in the tax structure, while business-oriented experts emphasize the economic growth goal. On two points, however, there is more or less unanimous agreement:

1. The statutory schedule of tax rates on personal income, starting at 20 percent of the first \$2,000 of taxable income and rising rapidly through 24 brackets to 91 percent of all taxable income over \$200,000, is unreasonably high.

2. To achieve any significant reduction in these rates while at the same time maintaining federal revenues at or near their present level, a substantial broadening of the tax base will be necessary.

Effective Rates

Estimated budget receipts of \$78.6 billion during the current 1960 fiscal year are derived as follows:

	Amount	Percent
Individual income	\$40.3	51.3%
Corporation income taxes	22.2	28.2
Excise taxes	9.1	11.6
All other receipts	7.0	8.9
TOTAL	\$78.6	100.0%

These figures do not reflect substantial receipts by Government trust funds (employer-employee taxes for social security, employer taxes for unemployment insurance, etc.), whose operations are excluded from the administrative budget. But they show that income taxes provide almost 80 percent of federal budget receipts. Major shifts in the rates at which these taxes are levied would have a marked effect on total revenue.

Closer examination, however, shows that the statutory rates on personal income are quite misleading. This may be seen in the following data on 1957 returns:

- Taxpayers filed 59.8 million returns; these reported total adjusted gross income of \$280.3 billion and taxable income of \$149.4 billion. Total taxes amounted to \$34.4 billion -- 12 percent of adjusted gross income and 23 percent of taxable income.
- Returns showing adjusted gross income under \$5,000 numbered 38 million, with adjusted gross income of \$97.1 billion and taxable income of \$35.7 billion. The tax bill: \$7.1 billion -- 7 percent of adjusted gross income and 20 percent of taxable income.
- Only 4,805 returns showed adjusted gross income of \$200,000 or more. Total adjusted gross income reported was a bit under \$2 billion, taxable income a bit over \$1.5 billion. Taxes of \$968 million amounted to 50 percent of adjusted gross income, 63 percent of taxable income. Included in these returns, however, was \$549.2 million in net capital gains, only one-half of which must be reported. Adding the other half to adjusted gross income brings it up to \$2.5 billion, of which taxes paid amounted to 38 percent.

It is apparent, therefore, that there is a wide gap between what have been dubbed the "phantom rates" in the law and the effective rates at which income taxes are paid. The explanation lies in the Code's definition of taxable income and the preferential treatment given to certain types of income and expenditures.

The Tax Base

Personal income, as defined in national income accounting, amounted to \$350.6 billion in 1957. True adjusted gross income, on the other hand, amounted to \$308.7 billion, according to Joseph A. Pechman of the Committee for Economic Development, while the amount reported on tax returns came to \$280.3 billion, or about \$70 billion less than personal income.

Most of this gap was traced to conceptual differences. For example, personal income included \$30 billion in transfer payments and \$19 billion worth of income in kind and imputed interest which was excluded from adjusted gross income. The \$28.4 billion gap between true and reported adjusted gross income was attributed by Pechman to persons with incomes below \$600 who are not required to file returns, to low-paid nontaxable persons who don't bother to file, and to underreporting.

There was an even bigger gap, however, between reported and taxable income. Of the \$130 billion not taxed, almost 60 percent (\$76.8 billion) represented the \$600 personal exemption allowed to every taxpayer and dependent. Deductions accounted for another \$36.2 billion, while adjusted gross income reported in nontaxable returns amounted to \$18.2 billion. This left an individual income tax base of \$149.4 billion, or 43 percent of total personal income.

By contrast, only 10 percent of personal income was taxable in 1939. This ratio jumped to 33 percent during World War II and rose steadily after 1949, as higher incomes entered the tax base. Nevertheless, the fact that less than one-half of total personal income is subject to the federal income tax suggests considerable scope for broadening the tax base.

Major Eroding Features

The huge gap between personal and taxable income is commonly ascribed to "erosion of the tax base." This is a misnomer since it implies that the base once formed a larger share of personal income, whereas the opposite is true. Some items of personal income, such as transfer payments, have never been taxed. The personal exemption was originally \$3,000 for single persons and \$4,000 for married couples. At the same time, however, serious erosion has occurred, in the sense that taxable income would have been much larger but for two countervailing developments:

- In their unending search for "equity," Congress and the courts have more or less consistently tried to soften the impact of the rate schedule by narrowing the definition of taxable income or expanding the types of income subject to preferential treatment.

- The value of some exclusions and preferences has grown even faster than personal income, as the nature of the economy has shifted. Thus transfer payments, worth \$30 billion in 1957, were relatively insignificant before World War II.

How much of what has been "lost" through "erosion" could and should be added to the tax base is a matter of considerable dispute. The major areas of controversy are as follows.

Personal Exemptions -- The per capita exemption of \$600 dates from 1948. It is generally justified as a minimum subsistence allowance. However, its value has declined with inflation; in 1959 the \$600 exemption was worth only \$285 in 1939 prices. For this reason, there

is little support for lowering the exemption; most discussion centers on proposals to raise it to \$700, \$800 or more. The revenue consequences, however, would be significant. An increase of \$100 would have lowered the 1957 tax base by an estimated \$13 billion and cut the tax yield by about \$2.8 billion, with most of the relief going to lower-income groups.

Taxwise, the personal exemption is generally accepted as an essential feature of the progressive tax system (since it provides a zero rate for minimum income), not as an eroding influence. The same cannot be said, however, for the special treatment given to three groups. Taxpayers over 65 get two exemptions, as do the blind. Their additional exemptions add up to about \$2 billion, a figure that is bound to grow as the number of aged persons increases. The third group favored with a double exemption consists of families with dependent children earning more than \$600, the parent taking one exemption and the child the other. This provision, added to the Code in 1954, cut \$300 million from the tax base.

Deductions -- Taxpayers in 1957 claimed \$36.2 billion worth of deductions, of which \$12.3 billion represented the standard deduction of 10 percent (up to \$1,000 on joint returns). The remaining \$23.9 billion was itemized and consisted of these major components: \$6.4 billion for income and sales taxes paid to state and local governments, \$5.4 billion for interest paid, \$5.2 billion for charitable contributions, and \$3.4 billion for medical and dental expenses.

Only a fraction of total deductions qualify as expenditures necessary to earn or protect income. Most deductions have been allowed from the beginning, but have grown steadily in value to the taxpayer. In 1946 deductions totaled \$13.2 billion or 7 percent of personal income. The \$36.2 billion claimed in 1947 was 10 percent of personal income.

The inequities noted by economists in the full panoply of allowable deductions lie less between persons in different income brackets than between those in the same brackets. Thus the deduction for interest paid on home mortgages subsidizes the home-owner at the expense of the renter. This deduction is doubly valuable, moreover, because it permits the home-owner to itemize and therefore benefit from all other allowable deductions, while the renter in the same income bracket may be able to take no more than the standard deduction.

In theory, the elimination of certain deductions that subsidize personal expenditure (like state and local sales taxes) and the limitation of others (like contributions or the full medical expense allowance for persons over 65) would make for more equity and permit lower rates. Pechman concluded that a rigorous slash in deductions, leaving only "the most essential items," would have added \$26 billion to the 1957 tax base.

Income Splitting -- Because of the advantageous tax treatment enjoyed by married couples living in community property states, Congress in 1948 extended the income-splitting privilege to all couples, with a marked impact on the progressiveness of the rate schedule. The effect of income splitting is to double the size of each bracket in the rate schedule for those filing joint returns. The couple with taxable income of \$4,000 pays 20 percent or \$800; the single person, taxed according to the statutory rates, pays 20 percent on the first \$2,000 and 22 percent on the next \$2,000, or a total of \$840. The dollar benefit for couples rises from \$40 to \$25,180 for those with taxable incomes of \$400,000.

Since most of the benefits of income splitting go to higher income couples, the argument over the propriety of this device is concerned largely with the equity of progressive rates in general and of discrimination against single persons. Income splitting could be eliminated, without resurrecting the former inequity for couples living outside community property states, by subjecting couples to brackets half as wide as those for single persons. Such a change would add nothing to the tax base, but would yield an estimated \$4 billion in additional revenue at current rates.

Exclusions -- A host of items that qualify as income are explicitly or implicitly excluded from the Code's definition of adjusted gross income. No tax is paid on social security and public assistance payments, unemployment and workmen's compensation, military retirement benefits and veterans' pensions, and similar transfer payments amounting to almost \$20 billion in 1957.

Home-owners, in addition to enjoying the benefit of deducting interest paid on mortgages, need not report their imputed rental income -- an item treated as taxable by other countries and amounting to an estimated \$6.4 billion in 1957. Other items excluded, with their estimated 1957 value, are interest on life insurance savings (\$1.6 billion), tax-exempt interest on state and municipal bonds (\$600 million), one-half of net realized long-term capital gains (\$4 billion), unrealized capital gains transferred by gift or at death (\$7.5 billion), and the first \$50 in dividends (\$300 million).

Each of these excluded items serves to distort the impact of the rate schedule on the various income groups. Generally speaking, transfer payments are of greatest significance to the lower income group, imputed rental income to the middle income group, and the dividend, interest and capital gains exclusions to the higher income group. Collectively, they add up to \$40 billion in untaxed income, a good part of which would have to be counted in if the tax base were to be truly broadened.

Corporation Tax

Since 1950 the net income of corporations has been subject to a normal tax of 30 percent, plus a surtax of 22 percent of all income above \$25,000. For all but the smallest companies, therefore, the tax amounts to 52 percent on most of their net income. In the 1957-58 tax year, when 940,000 corporations reported total compiled receipts of \$720.4 billion and total compiled deductions of \$675.3 billion, they paid a tax of \$20.6 billion on compiled net profits of \$45.1 billion.

Like the schedule of progressive rates on individual incomes, the 52-percent corporate tax rate is generally regarded as unreasonable. As with the tax on individuals, however, its impact has been modified extensively by sundry exceptions and preferences. Not only have these served to narrow the base of the corporation income tax. More important, perhaps, has been the distorting effect of differentiation on business decisions. Tax considerations now exercise a major influence on business operations and plans.

Since most business spokesmen are inclined to defend whatever preferences they enjoy or to demand participation in preferences granted to others, most of the proposals for reforming the corporate tax structure in the interests of greater neutrality and a broader base have come from independent economists. Following are the major revisions that have been suggested:

Depreciation -- In addition to \$500 billion for the cost of goods sold and of operations, corporations in 1957-58 claimed another \$175 billion in deductions from compiled receipts, of which the largest single item was \$17 billion for depreciation of business plant and equipment. Before 1954 the law permitted businesses to recover the original cost of their depreciable assets by the straight-line method of deducting equal amounts each year over the serviceable life of the asset. Congress then approved the use of two alternative methods (the declining balance and sum-of-the-digits methods) that permit a more rapid recovery of original cost in the early years of serviceable life.

Since recovery is still limited to original cost, it would seem that the 1954 changes did not constitute tax erosion. Most economists disagree, however. William F. Hellmuth Jr. of Oberlin College writes: "For a single asset the erosion of the tax base resulting from larger deductions in the early years of use is only temporary, but for the whole stream of new assets the reduction in taxable income and tax receipts is permanent." Hellmuth estimates the loss to the 1959 tax base at \$2.4 billion.

Business spokesmen, on the other hand, take quite the opposite view on depreciation. They strongly defend the 1954 changes, both on grounds of equity and as incentives to invest in plant modernization and expansion. They would go further, however, and substitute replacement cost for original cost as the basis for allowing depreciation deductions, as an offset to inflation. According to this view, net corporation income before taxes is overstated by \$6 to \$8 billion a year, because depreciation charges fall short of replacement costs.

Depletion -- No tax preference has received as much attention as the percentage depletion allowance applied to income from mineral properties, ranging from 27.5 percent for oil and gas down to 5 percent for clay. In 1957-58, the depletion deduction for corporations totaled \$3.3 billion, with more than \$2.1 billion of it going to about 7,000 firms engaged in oil and gas production or the manufacture of petroleum and coal products. According to the Commerce Department, income taxes (federal and state) paid in 1958 amounted to 49 percent of net income for all corporations but only 24 percent for 32 large oil companies, principally because of the depletion allowance and the expensing of exploration and development costs.

There is little argument over the economic justification of a tax allowance for the exhaustion of mineral resources. Unlike depreciation, however, percentage depletion (introduced in 1926) bears no relation to original cost and may permit tax-free recovery vastly in excess of actual investment costs. Proponents of percentage depletion argue that the preference is essential in the interests of national security, since it provides the necessary incentive to seek and develop additional reserves. Most independent economists question the need for so handsome an incentive; it is inequitable, they say, and artificially distorts the flow of investment funds.

Other Deductions -- Businesses may deduct from gross income all "ordinary and necessary" expenditures. But expense account spending can embrace the cost of theater tickets, Christmas gifts, country club memberships, and many other perquisites which add up to tax-free fringe benefits to employers and employees. How much is involved is unknown, but the Internal Revenue Service recently ordered businesses to tighten up their expense accounting.

Another form of fringe benefit on which income tax is deferred or never collected is the pension plan. In 1956 corporations deducted \$3.6 billion for contributions to private pension plans; annuity and pension income reported by all individuals, however, came to less than \$1 billion. Corporations also deducted another \$1.3 billion for hospitalization, life insurance, and other fringe benefits. The system, says Hellmuth, "encourages labor and management to gang up by converting wage and salary payments into tax-free services with federal revenues and other taxpayers the losers."

Capital Gains -- On the sale of a capital asset held for more than six months, the law allows the taxpayer to exclude one-half of his gain and imposes a tax of no more than 50 percent on the other half, resulting in what is commonly termed the 25-percent tax on capital gains. This preference, available to corporations as well as individuals, has encouraged efforts to convert ordinary income into capital gains, through legislation or otherwise. Capital gains treatment was extended by law to timber in 1943 and to coal royalties in 1951.

Opinion regarding the taxation of capital gains ranges from the view that they do not constitute income at all and should be tax-free, to the view that both realized and unrealized gains should be taxed at the same rate as any other income. One school would tax corporate capital gains as ordinary income, but allow unlimited deductions for capital losses, since under present law allowable losses may be averaged over a nine-year period. Any substantial reduction of tax rates on ordinary income would, of course, diminish the relative value of capital gains treatment to the taxpayer.

Industry Preferences -- Life insurance companies are taxed under a special formula for computing taxable income. Congress revised the formula in 1959 in such a way as to increase the industry's tax bill by about 70 percent. (1959 Almanac p. 203) Other industries that still enjoy tax preferences include mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations, cooperatives, and Western Hemisphere trade corporations.

Hellmuth estimated that removal of all of the foregoing preferential provisions would have added \$10.7 billion to the 1956 corporate tax base of \$44 billion. The higher base would have yielded \$27 billion, or 26 percent more than was collected. Conversely, the higher base would have permitted rates to be lowered, without any gain or loss of revenue, by 9.5 percentage points. This would have reduced the tax on the first \$25,000 of net income from 30 to 20.5 percent, and that on all additional income from 52 to 42.5 percent.

Conflicting Goals

Back of the mushrooming debate over tax reform is the fundamental question of how the tax burden should be distributed. Theoretically, it might be possible to broaden the tax base and cut income tax rates without at the same time shifting the incidence of the tax burden among the various income groups. In fact, however, no one argues that this is either feasible or desirable. Whether proponents of various schemes to broaden the tax base admit it or not, the effect of these changes would be to redistribute the tax burden.

The difficulty of finding an acceptable tax formula, on economic let alone political grounds, may be seen if one examines Rep. Mills' objective of "a tax climate more favorable to economic growth." Broadly speaking, most

economists agree that a higher rate of economic growth requires relatively greater saving and investment and relatively less personal consumption. At this point, however, opinion divides sharply over the appropriate fiscal and other policies needed to induce growth.

The business community, by and large, favors one or more of the following tax revisions: elimination of all "disincentives" to savings and investment, such as the steep progression in individual income tax rates; reduction of the corporate tax rate, with provision for more liberal depreciation deductions; reduction, or at least retention, of the capital gains rate; and introduction of a broad-based manufacturer's sales tax. With no other changes than these, the net result would probably be to shift some of the federal tax burden from higher income to lower income groups.

Quite another approach is advocated by those who believe that much of the additional saving and investment required for economic growth should be channeled through the Treasury, in the form of higher spending for education, research and development, and other forms of public investment that add to total productive capacity. Thus the Democratic majority of the Joint Economic Committee recommended, as "the most urgent" reforms required in the federal tax structure, such steps as repeal of the dividends-received credit and exclusion, withholding on interest and dividend payments, restriction of capital gains treatment, and progressive reduction of percentage depletion rates on oil and gas. Taken alone, these changes would hit higher income groups more sharply than lower income groups.

Ranged between these views are those of certain economists who question whether the present tax structure has inhibited economic growth to any marked extent, and who believe that equity and neutrality are the more important goals of tax reform.

Outlook

The case for pessimism about the possibilities of tax reform has been put by Walter J. Blum of the University of Chicago, who told the Ways and Means Committee that "I always feel safe in predicting that next year the tax code will offer more special havens than last year -- and I renew my prediction now." Leadership, he said, must come from the Treasury: "Unless the Treasury is disposed actively and consistently to champion equality of treatment as a long-run goal, the hope for constructive reform of our income tax is all but lost."

The Treasury's position on many of the broad issues raised before the Ways and Means Committee remains to be seen. In a letter to Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) last September, Under Secretary Fred C. Scribner Jr. opposed the use of withholding on dividends and interest (too complicated and expensive), defended the 4-percent dividend credit (as an offset to double taxation of dividend income), and left the percentage depletion issue up to Congress.

Currently, however, the Treasury is pressing for new rules respecting cooperatives, gains from the sale of depreciable assets, and the extension of depletion to manufacturing processes, which if adopted would counter the trend toward erosion of the tax base. That process still continues, nevertheless. HR 10, a bill passed by the House in 1959 and now before the Senate Finance Committee, would permit self-employed persons to defer paying taxes on income set aside in retirement funds. Cost to the Treasury: \$365 million a year.

Special Report

REPUBLICANS CONTROL 1960 CENSUS PATRONAGE

The decennial population census of the United States ranks with postmaster appointments as a major patronage "plum" available to the political party which controls the Presidency. Not since the Presidency of William McKinley in 1900 have Republicans enjoyed this patronage in a Presidential election year. Following the traditional patterns of American politics, they are expected to use this patronage to solidify their organization for the November elections. This is the first time since 1940 that a census year has coincided with a Presidential election year.

A total of 170,000 temporary Census Bureau employees will be chosen. They begin the census April 1.

The census, which is prescribed in the Constitution and has been conducted every 10 years since 1790, assembles population statistics which form the basis for Congressional District apportionment within the states. Census results are also important to the future planning of businesses and governmental units throughout the Nation.

Operation of Referral System

By tradition, the President's party has the privilege of nominating the census district supervisors who in turn select the crew leaders and enumerators. In 1960 this patronage pie will be worth about \$45,000,000, the highest figure in history. There will be 392 supervisors plus their office staffs, approximately 10,000 crew leaders and 160,000 enumerators.

Census patronage is conducted through the so-called "referral system". The process for 1960 was set in motion in September 1959 when Director of the Census Robert W. Burgess wrote Republican Members of Congress and other party officials throughout the country asking their cooperation in helping to obtain the services of supervisory personnel. Census districts usually correspond to Congressional Districts, except in large cities where districts are often combined.

There are 392 district supervisors in the U.S. If a district has a Republican Congressman, he has the privilege of nominating its census supervisor. Where there is no Republican Congressman, the role of selection will fall on the Republican Senator from the state, if there is one, or on the state Republican organization. The supervisors must receive their actual appointment, however, from the Director of the Census. Following referral through political sources, prospective supervisors are interviewed for suitability by the regional field directors of the census. They are given no examinations, but rather judged on the basis of their record and experience in business and/or public life. In his request for referrals from Republican officials, Burgess asked for "competent, public-spirited citizens with successful business or professional backgrounds," and stressed the importance of supervisory personnel to the quality of the census.

The district supervisors for 1960 were all selected by early January, but the selection of crew leaders still is underway and the selection of enumerators will not be completed until late March.

The supervisor posts, which are compensated at a rate of \$500 monthly for four or five months, constitute the most remunerative and desirable patronage. A crew leader's job pays \$15.50 daily for five to eight weeks. The

Shoe on Other Foot?

In remarks at a Democratic dinner in Washington Jan. 23, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) said the 1960 census, in addition to servicing the needs of the Nation, would be "for the benefit of the Republican party." But politicians, regardless of party allegiance, have never been oblivious to the political significance of census appointments. Following is an exact quotation from Congressional Quarterly 10 years ago this month (1950 Weekly Report p. 25):

"A complaint of what he termed 'deplorable abuse of the census-taking function by the Wisconsin Democratic organization' was turned over Dec. 31 (1949) to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee by Rep. Leonard W. Hall (R N.Y.). The complaint was made in a letter to Hall by Arthur Summerfield of Michigan, chairman of the Republican National Strategy Committee, who contended that 'open recruiting' of governmental census takers had gone on at a Democratic party rally held Dec. 1 in Waukesha county, Wisconsin. This, Summerfield charged in his letter, borders upon violation of federal laws, and he added that a Congressional investigation might be in order."

Since 1950 both Hall and Summerfield have served as chairmen of the Republican National Committee. Summerfield is presently Postmaster General.

Census Bureau anticipates difficulty in filling all of the 160,000 enumerator positions, which will pay about \$12 daily for an average of two weeks' work.

Applicants for crew leader or enumerator frequently apply for the position through a Congressman, Senator or other representative of the party in power.

In hearings before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Census and Government Statistics Subcommittee April 8, 1959, Burgess defended the referral system which Rep. Charles O. Porter (D Ore.) referred to as "the spoils system".

"Recruitment of temporary crew leaders and enumerators needed to conduct the census has always been handled outside the regular Government career service," Burgess said. "It would neither be efficient or economical to attempt recruitment of so many short-time employees through ordinary channels only."

Burgess agreed with Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.) that the close association with the census of the party in power "helps stimulate the securing of the needed personnel."

Burgess said most census jobs, "because of their short duration, comparatively low pay and inconvenience, are not generally sought by breadwinners." It is anticipated that relatively full employment conditions throughout the country in 1960 may reduce the number of family "breadwinners" available for temporary employment. As a result, 50 of the district supervisors are women and the Census Bureau anticipates that the percentage of women enumerators will be even higher than in the 1950 census, when they made up two-thirds of the enumerator force.



Political Notes

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The Senate Democratic leadership Feb. 9 called a Feb. 15 meeting of the Senate Democratic Conference (the party caucus consisting of all 65 Senate Democrats) in response to a request for such a meeting -- to discuss Government economic policy -- from the Democratic "liberal" bloc. The holding of caucuses on request was one of the main points in an earlier "revolt" by the bloc. (Weekly Report p. 91)

The liberals lost 51-12 and 51-11 in two formal votes Jan. 12. However, they tended to regard themselves as the victors in the dispute. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) in a Jan. 21 newsletter citing a "series of Democratic conferences" said his group had "lost a battle but we probably won the war."

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), announcing the latest request for a conference, Feb. 6 said a meeting on the education bill "paid off in Democratic unity in the passage of the first strong federal aid-to-education bill in 11 years." Forty-two Democrats voted for passage of the bill and 12 voted against it. (Weekly Report p. 217)

Gore said, "This is but an example of what can result from group consideration and formulation of party policy on a vital issue. Moreover, it resulted in a minimum of delay and debate -- little more than two full days on this measure."

Nineteen Senators signed the request sent to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) to hold a caucus on Administration economic policy, particularly the report of the Joint Economic Committee and the proposed removal of federal bond interest-rate ceilings. (Weekly Report p. 172)

The 19: Sens. Gore, Clark, A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.), John A. Carroll (Colo.), Jennings Randolph (W.Va.), Ernest Gruening (Alaska), Oren E. Long (Hawaii), Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.), Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas), E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (Alaska), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Frank E. Moss (Utah), Howard W. Cannon (Nev.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), William Proxmire (Wis.), Frank Church (Idaho) and Wayne Morse (Ore.).

SPECIAL ELECTIONS

The special primary for nominations for the North Carolina 12th District seat of the late Rep. David Hall (D) will be held May 28, the same date as the regular primary. If no run-off is required, the election will be June 25, the date of the regular run-off. If a run-off is necessary, it will be June 25, with the election Nov. 8. Hall died Jan. 29. (Weekly Report p. 185)

The special election for the New York 23rd District seat of former Rep. Isidore Dollinger (D) will be held March 8. Democrats chose state senator Jacob H. Gilbert, 40, a lawyer, as their candidate. Dollinger resigned from the House Dec. 31, 1959. (Weekly Report p. 41)

CONGRESSMEN'S PLANS

Rep. Frank M. Coffin (D Maine) Feb. 4 announced he would enter the June 20 Maine primary for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Rep. LeRoy H. Anderson (D Mont.) Jan. 7 said he would oppose Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) for the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

Rep. George S. McGovern (D S.D.) Jan. 6 said he would enter the June 7 South Dakota primary for the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS

A Feb. 5-7 Western Democrats Conference to discuss issues of interest to the West, preparatory to the writing of the Democratic party platform, was attended by Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). All made the trip to Albuquerque, N.M., to speak. Each of these, as well as Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and Adlai E. Stevenson, had representatives at the conference. Both Johnson and Humphrey stressed their affinity with the West whereas Kennedy told his audience it was great Eastern Presidents like the Roosevelts (Theodore and Franklin D.) who had done the most to develop the possibilities of the West:

In addition there were these pre-convention developments:

• **HUMPHREY** -- Humphrey Feb. 4 formally entered the West Virginia Presidential primary.

• **KENNEDY** -- Kennedy Feb. 5 predicted the Democratic convention would choose its Presidential candidate on an early ballot. He said Feb. 9 his own position was such that he had to be able to secure the nomination "by the time I arrive in Los Angeles and not have to attempt to secure it through long, drawn-out balloting there." The Associated Press Feb. 6 reported that Kennedy representatives at the Western Conference approached California Democrats with an agreement that Kennedy would remain out of the California primary on assurances that declared favorite-son candidate Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) would release his delegation after the first ballot.

• **JOHNSON** -- Johnson Feb. 1 was assured of a third Senate term when Texas filing for Congressional offices closed with no one entered against him for the Democratic nomination. Although there may be Republican opposition, the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election.

Johnson Feb. 5 said he would not seek the Democratic Presidential nomination and Feb. 6 said he was not seeking delegations. However, he said Feb. 6 he expected to be the chairman of the Texas convention delegation "and I hope it will be committed to the support of my candidacy."

CQ POLL ADDITIONS

In the Congressional Quarterly poll of Members of Congress on their selections for their parties' "strongest" national candidates in November, Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) received two votes for Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket. These were left out of the results published on Weekly Report p. 138. To make the correction, insert Smathers' name in the paragraph below the chart and change "Others" in the chart from 27 to 29 votes. Percentages are not affected.

One additional ballot received from a Western Congressman after the poll was tabulated named Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) as the strongest possible Vice Presidential nominee.

HOW DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS ARE CHOSEN

There is no federal law governing selection of delegates to the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. Some states have laws regulating delegate selection; others permit state party organizations to determine the manner of selection.

Methods used by both parties in various states include: (1) selection by the state party committee; (2) selection by a state party convention; (3) popular election in state primaries.

In some states, the parties select delegates-at-large by means of state conventions but choose delegates apportioned by district by means of district conventions. These district conventions frequently take the form of caucuses of a district delegation at the state convention.

The total number of delegate votes at the Democratic National Convention in 1960 will be 1,521. Needed to nominate: 761. Each state may select two delegates and one alternate for each vote; except that one vote in each state is divided between the national committeeman and national committeewoman or persons they designate.

Total delegate votes at the Republican National Convention in 1960 will be 1,331. Needed to nominate: 666. Each state elects one delegate and one alternate for each vote. (For distribution of votes by state, see 1959 Weekly Report p. 1308)

STATE LISTINGS

The following list shows the methods of selection, with dates given where available.

Ala. -- Democrats, primary, May 3. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention, May 28; district delegates, county and district conventions.

Alaska -- Democrats, state convention, Jan. 16-17. Republicans, state convention, May 6-8.

Ariz. -- The Democrats, state committee. Republicans, state committee April 23.

Ark. -- Democrats, state committee. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state committee; district delegates, district committees.

Calif. -- Democrats, primary, June 7. Republicans, same.

Colo. -- Democrats, delegates-at-large, state convention; district delegates, district conventions. Republicans, delegates-at-large state convention, May 15; district delegates, district conventions.

Conn. -- Democrats, state convention, June 17-18. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention, June 6-7; district delegates, district conventions, June 7.

Del. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, same.

Fla. -- Democrats, primary, May 24. Republicans, same.

Ga. -- Democrats, state committee. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention, April 15-16; district delegates, district conventions, March 26.

Hawaii -- Democrats, state convention, May 21. Republicans, state convention.

Idaho -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, state convention.

Ill. -- Democrats, delegates-at-large, state convention; district delegates, primary, April 12. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention; district delegates, primary, April 12.

Ind. -- Democrats, state convention, June 21. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention, June 24; district delegates, district conventions, June 24.

Iowa -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention, April 22; district delegates, district conventions, April 22.

Kan. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention; district delegates, district conventions.

Ky. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention; district delegates, district conventions.

La. -- Democrats, state committee. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention; district delegates, district conventions.

Maine -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention April 28-29; district delegates, district conventions.

Md. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans state convention, June 11.

Mass. -- Democrats, primary, April 26. Republicans, primary, April 26.

Mich. -- Democrats, delegates-at-large, state convention, May 6-7; district delegates, district convention, May 6-7.

Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention, May 14; district delegates, district conventions, May 14.

Minn. -- Democrats, delegates-at-large, state convention; district delegates, district conventions. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention, June 2-4; district delegates, district conventions.

Miss. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, state convention.

Mo. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention; district delegates, district conventions.

Mont. -- Democrats, state convention, June 27. Republicans, state convention.

Neb. -- Democrats, primary, May 10. Republicans, primary, May 10.

Nev. -- Democrats, state convention, April 29-30. Republicans, state convention, May 6-7.

N. H. -- Democrats, primary, March 8. Republicans, primary, March 8.

N. J. -- Democrats, primary, April 19. Republicans, primary, April 19.

N. M. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, state convention.

N. Y. -- Democrats, delegates-at-large, state committee; district delegates, primary, June 7. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state committee; district delegates, primary, June 7.

N. C. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention, Feb. 27; district delegates, district conventions.

N. D. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, state convention.

Ohio -- Democrats, primary, May 3. Republicans, primary, May 3.

Okl. -- Democrats, half at state convention, half at district conventions. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention; Feb. 15; district delegates, district conventions, Feb. 2, 3, 4 and 6.

Ore. -- Democrats, primary, May 20. Republicans, primary, May 20.

Pa. -- Democrats, delegates-at-large, state committee, Jan. 25; district delegates, primary, April 26. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state committee; district delegates, primary, April 26.

R. I. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, state convention.

S. C. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, state convention, March 26.

S. D. -- Democrats, primary, June 7. Republicans, primary, June 7.

Tenn. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention, May 24; district delegates, district conventions.

Texas -- Democrats, state convention, June 14. Republicans, state convention, June 14.

Utah -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention; district delegates, district convention.

Vt. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, state convention.

Va. -- Democrats, state convention, May 20-21. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention, June 24-25; district delegates, district convention.

Wash. -- Democrats, state convention. Republicans, delegates-at-large, state convention, June 4; district delegates, district conventions, June 4.

W. Va. -- Democrats, primary, May 10. Republicans, primary, May 10.

Wis. -- Democrats, primary, April 5. Republicans, primary, April 5.

Wyo. -- Democrats, state convention, May 9. Republicans, state convention, May 9.

D. C. -- Democrats, primary, May 3. Republicans, primary, May 3.

C. Z. -- Democrats, territorial convention. Canal Zone not represented at Republican National Convention.

P. R. -- Democrats, commonwealth convention. Republicans, commonwealth convention.

V. I. -- Democrats, territorial convention. Republicans, territorial convention.

RETAIL MERCHANTS

The National Retail Merchants Assn., at its 49th annual convention, Jan. 13 adopted these resolutions on federal legislation:

- Favored removal of all excise taxes initially imposed as a wartime emergency measure and opposed imposition of any national sales or excise tax.

- Favored further mitigation of the "immediate impact of the over-all estate tax burden," because of its harmful effect on small business.

- Favored abolishing "all Government functions that compete with private tax-paying enterprises."

- Favored restricting the merchandise sold by military stores to "items of convenience and necessity" so that military stores could not compete with private businesses on a wide variety of merchandise.

- Favored changing Federal Housing Administration regulations to prohibit using any items as mortgage security that did not have a life expectancy at least comparable to the life of the mortgage.

- Urged legislation to "close the loophole in our revenue code that permits consumer cooperative enterprises to avoid equal taxation with free enterprise retail establishments." (For hearings on this issue, see p. 243)

- Favored prohibiting rural electric cooperatives from selling electric appliances or any other consumer goods.

- Urged "utmost support" by federal, state and local authorities for revitalization and renewal of downtown areas.

- Opposed "the peacetime imposition of Government controls over wages, prices, inventories or consumer credit."

- Favored legislation to increase the size and weight of packages that might be mailed by parcel post.

- Favored retaining provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act exempting local retail businesses from minimum-wage provisions of the Act.

- Urged Congress and the Administration to "dedicate themselves to a sound fiscal policy, a balanced budget and avoidance of unnecessary Government spending."

- Urged "all businessmen" to "become more thoroughly acquainted with problems of government at all levels and make their views known."

- Opposed broadening of existing disability coverage under the Social Security Act or the use of Social Security funds for providing medical and hospitalization benefits for the aged. (For committee report on this issue, see p. 241)

- Opposed federal imposition of "so-called minimum benefit standards" on state unemployment-compensation programs.

- Urged "increased efforts" for reduction of international trade barriers and elimination of "unfair and discriminatory (international) trade practices."

CIVIL RIGHTS PRESSURE

Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Feb. 3 sent telegrams to 56 non-Southern House Members who, he said, had signed discharge petitions in the past and thereby indicated they were not in

principle opposed to discharge petitions, but had not signed the current petition to discharge a rule for the civil rights bill from the Rules Committee. (For latest civil rights and discharge petition developments, see p. 242)

In a press release Feb. 3, Wilkins listed the 56 Members and indicated which of five previous discharge petitions they had signed. The five previous petitions involved postal pay bills in July and August 1949 and in 1954 and 1957, and a 1959-60 District of Columbia home-rule bill.

Members listed by Wilkins (several have since signed):

Hiestand, Holt, Hosmer, Jackson and Lipscomb (all Calif.); Aspinall and Chenoweth (both Colo.); Allen, Chip-erfield, Michel and Collier (all Ill.); Adair (Ind.); Gross, Hoeven and Jensen (all Iowa); Smith (Kan.); Natcher, Spence, Perkins and Watts (all Ky.); Lankford (Md.); Rogers and McCormack (both Mass.); Bennett and Ford (Mich.); Marshall and Andersen (both Minn.); Cannon, Carnahan and Moulder (all Mo.); Auchincloss and Widnall (both N.J.); Miller, Pillion, St. George, Taylor and Whar-ton (all N.Y.); Ayres, Baumhart, Bow, Schenck and Scherer (all Ohio); Albert, Edmondson, Morris, Steed, Belcher and Jarman (all Okla.); Walter, Fenton, Gavin, Kearns, Saylor and Van Zandt (all Pa.); Horan (Wash.); and Johnson (Wis.).

POWELL CHAIRMANSHIP

AFL-CIO President George Meany Feb. 8 said Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) would make a "terrible" chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee in 1961 if Democrats retained control of the House and the current chairman, Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), retired as expected. Powell is the second-ranking Democrat on the Committee and would succeed to the chairmanship under normal seniority procedure. (For background, see Weekly Report p. 169)

Meany criticized Powell's attendance record in the House since 1945 and his conduct as a Democratic party district leader in New York City. Meany said of Powell: "He carried on a hate campaign and used his power to stir up racial hatred at the slightest provocation.... It's terrible to think that we'll have a man like that as chairman of the House (Education and) Labor Committee."

Meany said, however, that he had no intention of formally protesting Powell's expected promotion.

Another AFL-CIO leader, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said, "I don't like Rep. Powell's record of absenteeism either, and I hope he will improve it. But he has a good record of voting on labor questions and civil rights. I am also opposed to any statements that Rep. Powell has made that may be labeled as racist, although I am sure he is not a racist at heart." Randolph said Powell should get the chairmanship and would be a "distinct improvement" over Barden, who was "not distinguished for his devotion to labor or civil rights."

Powell, in a press release Feb. 7, said he challenged "any Member of Congress to demonstrate a more democratic non-racial attitude than I do. I represent a district (Harlem, in New York City) that is 90 percent colored and

90 percent Protestant. Yet my Washington staff is one-half non-colored and one-half Roman Catholic."

Powell also said that as chairman of the House Interior Mines and Mining Subcommittee "I have not missed a meeting, nor have I been late." (Interior and Insular Affairs Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) Feb. 10 told Congressional Quarterly Powell had been "very attentive" as Mines and Mining Subcommittee chairman, had never been late when presiding and had missed Subcommittee meetings only on one or two occasions when Aspinall had excused him in advance because Powell was ill.)

POWELL VOTING RECORD

Because of interest in Powell's attendance record, Congressional Quarterly prepared the following comparison of the attendance of Powell and Barden since 1945, when Powell entered Congress. Percentages are given for the number of times each man participated in roll-call votes; for the number of times each man was "on the record" on roll calls either by voting, pairing or announcing a stand; and for the number of times each voted with or against the stand taken by the majority of his party on roll calls. Party Unity scores from the 79th through 83rd Congresses are based on the number of times the Representative actually voted; after that, on the number for which he was eligible to vote.

	Voting Participation	On the Record	Party Unity	Party Opposition
1959				
POWELL	51%	94%	58%	8%
BARDEN	56	78	35	29
DEM. AVERAGE	90	97	79	14
85th Congress				
POWELL	41%	62%	40%	5%
BARDEN	56	75	34	30
DEM. AVERAGE	87	93	68	20
84th Congress				
POWELL	62%	77%	51%	8%
BARDEN	64	68	37	25
DEM. AVERAGE	88	91	71	18
83rd Congress				
POWELL	39%	52%	87%	
BARDEN	69	76	59	
DEM. AVERAGE	84	88	77	
82nd Congress				
POWELL		49%	90%	
BARDEN		81	38	
DEM. AVERAGE		87	78	
81st Congress				
POWELL		61%	79%	
BARDEN		68	53	
DEM. AVERAGE			80	
80th Congress				
POWELL		50%	94%	
BARDEN		65	75	
79th CONGRESS				
POWELL		82%	85%	
BARDEN		70	48	

For an over-all comparison, Congressional Quarterly computed the average scores for Powell, Barden and the House Democrats as a whole; and for Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.), the Education and Labor Committee's third-ranking Democrat, and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.). Celler, like Powell, is from New York City. Like Barden, he is a committee chairman (Judiciary).

Averages, 1945-59:

	Voting Participation	On the Record	Party Unity	Party Opposition
Powell	48%	66%	73%	7%
Barden	61	73	47	28
Bailey	86	90	82	15
Celler	77	83	87	4
Democrats	87	91	76	17

Pressure Points

● **UNION MEMBERSHIP** -- A Feb. 3 report by the Department of Labor said union membership dropped by 400,000 between 1956 and 1958, reversing a 20-year trend. The report said there were 18,100,000 union members at the end of 1958, including about 1,200,000 members outside the United States, most of them in Canada. The proportion of union members to the total labor force remained unchanged at one out of four workers, the report said. AFL-CIO organizing director John W. Livingston Feb. 9 told the Federation's executive council winter meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., that union membership had slipped from 40 to 39 percent of the potential in the past four years. He recommended that unions put more money in a renewed membership drive to counteract "a ferocious" employer campaign against unionizing.

● **COLUMBIA RIVER** -- The Canadian American Committee of the National Planning Assn. and the Private Planning Assn. of Canada Feb. 8 issued a statement urging "strong efforts" by the United States and Canada for an inter-governmental agreement on development of the Columbia River. The statement said unless construction began soon both countries might be "forced to turn to much more costly alternative sources of electric power."

● **VETERANS' AIMS** -- The Disabled American Veterans' national legislative committee Jan. 21 listed its 1960 major legislative aims: increased federal funds to permit veterans' hospitals to operate at full bed capacity and for treatment of outpatient cases; increases from \$700 to \$1,000 annually in federal contributions for each veteran in state veterans' homes; adequate orthopedic shop programs in all regional offices; federal provisions for care of elderly veterans of World War I and for immediate hospital admission of terminal cases. The DAV membership committee reported a total active membership of 186,668, as of December 31, 1959.

● **FREIGHT CARS** -- The New England Conference of Public Utilities Commissioners Jan. 20 adopted a resolution opposing legislation (S 1789 - S Rept 452) to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe freight car rental charges paid by the using railroads to lines owning the cars. The bill, introduced in June 1959, is aimed at insuring adequacy of the freight car supply, but the Conference, representing Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, said any such legislation would be "highly detrimental to the Eastern railroads."



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education & Housing Health & Welfare 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigration International Affairs 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armed Services & Defense Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Astronautics & Atomic Energy Commemorative Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights Government Operations Indians, D.C., Territories Judicial Procedures Lands, Public Works, Resources Post Office & Civil Service 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Commerce Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959, through Feb. 5, 1960.

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 2939 - 2989
HR 10041 - 10222

Resolutions

S J Res 156
S Con Res 84 - 89
S Res 263 - 270
H J Res 592 - 602
H Con Res 531 - 582
H Res 434 - 439

	Senate	House
Bills	2,989	10,265
Joint Resolutions	156	602
Concurrent		
Resolutions	89	582
Simple Resolutions	270	439
TOTAL	3,504	11,888

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 2945 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish demonstration food-stamp programs in the United States. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2952 -- Prevent application of any milk marketing order to milk produced in certain counties of Delaware and Maryland unless approved by a majority of farmers producing milk in such counties. WILLIAMS (R Del.), Frear (D Del.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2968 -- Preserve farm wheat acreage history for years 1960 through 1964 without regard to whether any wheat is planted. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2977 -- Amend Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide for increased representation by regional banks for cooperatives on the Board of Directors of the Central Bank for Cooperations. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/4/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S J Res 156 -- Provide for a comprehensive program of research and experimentation for purpose of investigating growth of salt cedar and other phreatophytes, the hydrological and climatological factors influencing use of water by such plants, and various techniques for eradication and control of such plants. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Chavez (D N.M.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Johnson (D Texas), Kerr (D Okla.), Yarborough (D Texas), Allott (R Colo.) -- 1/29/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 10053 -- Provide for payment-in-kind program for corn. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10067 -- Establish research program in National Arboretum to develop hardy trees and shrubs. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10093 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. FISHER (D Texas) -- 2/2/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10097 -- Similar to HR 10053. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10104 -- Extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for 2 years, to increase domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar quotas; authorize President to reduce quotas of certain foreign nations. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 2/2/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10126 -- Similar to HR 10104. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10134 -- Similar to HR 10053. KYL (R Iowa) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10136 -- Similar to HR 10053. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10184 -- Similar to HR 10104. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/4/60.

- HR 10190 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to provide that marketing agencies shall not be liable for selling livestock mortgaged under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 2/4/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10205 -- Prevent application of any milk-marketing order to milk produced in certain counties of Delaware and Maryland unless approved by a majority of the farmers producing milk in such counties. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 2/4/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10221 -- Limit amount of price support which may be made available by the Commodity Credit Corporation to \$5,000 per person per year. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/60 -- Agriculture.
- H J Res 593 -- Provide for a comprehensive program of research and experimentation for purpose of investigating growth of salt cedar and other phreatophytes, the hydrological and climatological factors influencing the use of water by such plants, and various techniques for the eradication and control of such plants. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture.
- H J Res 594 -- Similar to H J Res 593. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/1/60.
- H J Res 597 -- Similar to H J Res 593. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 2/2/60.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

SENATE

- S 2950 -- Increase borrowing authority of Housing and Home Finance Agency for college housing loans. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 2/1/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 10047 -- Authorize a 4-year program of federal assistance to states and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10051 -- Authorize establishment of a national showcase of the arts and sciences in D.C. to encourage young American artists and scientists; authorize the holding of an International Olympiad of the Arts and Sciences on a biennial basis in the District of Columbia and thus enhance the prospects of a durable peace. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 2/1/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10117 -- Amend Library Services Act to extend for 5 years authorization for appropriations. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 2/2/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10128 -- Authorize federal financial assistance to states to be used for constructing school facilities. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/2/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10182 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to repeal certain provisions requiring affidavits of loyalty and allegiance. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/4/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10191 -- Similar to HR 10117. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 2/4/60.

HR 10213 -- Amend National Housing Act to halt serious slump in residential construction; increase both on-site and off-site job opportunities; achieve an expanding full employment economy and broaden homeownership opportunities for the American people. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/4/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

S 2937 -- Permit the use, for civil defense purposes, of certain property in Kanawha County, W.Va., heretofore conveyed by the United States to the West Virginia Board of Health, for public health purposes, without payment of compensation to the United States. BYRD (D W.Va.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/29/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 10057 -- Study use of conservation programs to provide healthful outdoor training for young men and establish a pilot Youth Conservation Corps. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10060 -- Re relief of certain employees and former employees at the naval weapons plant in Washington, D.C. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10075 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, to provide that an injured employee shall have the right to select his own physician. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10082 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a child entitled to child's insurance benefits shall not lose such entitlement by reason of adoption if the adopting parent is the child's brother or sister. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10113 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10137 -- Provide federal assistance for projects which will demonstrate or develop techniques and practices leading to a solution of the Nation's juvenile delinquency control problems. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10162 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of disability insurance benefits, to an individual otherwise qualified therefor, from the beginning of such individual's disability. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10189 -- Provide an exemption from participation in the federal old-age and survivors insurance program for individuals who are opposed to participation in such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief. COOK (D Ohio) -- 2/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10194 -- Require that warnings be printed on certain plastic bags shipped in interstate commerce. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10222 -- Provide for assistance to states in their efforts to promote, establish and maintain safe workplaces and practices in industry, thereby reducing human suffering and financial loss and increasing production through safeguarding available manpower. WIER (D Minn.) -- 2/4/60 -- Education and Labor.

H J Res 592 -- Authorize President to issue annually a proclamation designating a week as National Poison Prevention Week, in order to aid in bringing to the American people the dangers of accidental poisoning. JONES (D Mo.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 438 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that the President should call a White House Conference on Narcotics. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

HR 10045 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide better facilities for enforcement of the customs and immigration laws," increase the amounts authorized to be expended. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10069 -- Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10074 -- Similar to HR 10045. WITTHROW (R Wis.) -- 2/1/60.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S 2934 -- Increase amount of goods in transit allowed for visitors to the U.S. KEATING (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/60 -- Finance.

S 2951 -- Amend act of August 1, 1956, entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State." FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/1/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 2989 -- Create and prescribe the functions of a National Peace Agency. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/4/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S Con Res 84 -- Express indignation of Congress at recent desecrations of houses of worship and other sacred sites. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S Con Res 85 -- Re curtailment of restraints on world trade. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/29/60 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 10054 -- Provide for presentation by U.S. to people of Mexico a monument commemorating the 150th anniversary of the independence of Mexico. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 2/1/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 10065 -- Provide that private aircraft may travel between the U.S. and Canada or Mexico without requiring owners or operators thereof to reimburse the U.S. for extra compensation paid custom officers and employees. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 2/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10084 -- Amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. BENTLEY (R Mich.) (by request) -- 2/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 10118 -- Amend sec. 201 (b) of U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act, 1948, to permit U.S. states a waiver of 2-year residence abroad for exchange visitors. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 10209 -- Authorize Treasury Secretary to pay claims against U.S. MORGAN (D Pa.) (by request) -- 2/4/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 599 -- Provide for permanent display of the flag of the U.S.A. on or near diplomatic establishments of the United States in foreign countries. JOHANSEN (R Mich.) -- 2/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 531 -- Express sense of Congress re United Nations Charter revision. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 2/1/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 532 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 533 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 534 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 535 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 536 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 537 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 538 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 539 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 540 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 541 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 542 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 543 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 544 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 545 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 546 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 547 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 548 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 549 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 550 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 551 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 552 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 553 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. BRADEMANS (D Ind.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 555 -- Express sense of Congress that any variation in the traditional interpretation of the treaties between the U.S. and the Republic of Panama may only be made pursuant to treaty. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 2/1/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 561 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. moratorium on testing of nuclear weapons shall be continued. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 562 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 563 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 564 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 565 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 566 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 567 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 568 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 569 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 570 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 571 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 572 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 573 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 574 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/2/60.

- H Con Res 575 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.
 H Con Res 576 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. WIER (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60.
 H Con Res 577 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 2/2/60.
 H Con Res 578 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/2/60.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 10115 -- Prohibit discrimination because of age in hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.
 HR 10214 -- Amend section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/4/60 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 2936 -- Provide for computation of basic pay of Lt. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, U.S. Air Force. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 1/29/60 -- Armed Services.
 S 2957 -- Amend National Security Act of 1947 to vest administrative authority in Secretary of Defense; make mandatory a single overall war plan for the Armed Forces, with the military departments and the military budget tailored to that plan; require establishment of unified commands within the Armed Forces; provide greater flexibility in the assignment and transfer of military personnel within and among the Armed Forces; provide a single Chief of Staff for the Department of Defense, who shall report to the Secretary of Defense. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 2/1/60 -- Armed Services.
 S 2969 -- Authorize the award posthumously of appropriate medals to Chaplain George L. Fox, Chaplain Alexander D. Goode, Chaplain Clark V. Poling and Chaplain John P. Washington. BRIDGES (R N.H.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 2/2/60 -- Armed Services.
 S 2978 -- Amend section 709 of title 38, USC, re effective date of National Service Life Insurance applied for by members of the Armed Forces on active duty. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/4/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 10068 -- Amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, authorize travel and transportation allowances, and transportation of dependents and of baggage and household effects to the homes of their selection for certain members of the uniformed services. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/1/60 -- Armed Services.
 HR 10107 -- Amend title 10, USC, re crediting certain service of female members of telephone operating units, Signal Corps. McIntire (R Maine) -- 2/2/60 -- Armed Services.
 HR 10109 -- Provide that federal employees who are members of the National Guard shall not suffer loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating for periods of service pursuant to call by the Governor of a State. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 2/2/60 -- Armed Services.
 HR 10193 -- Provide for procurement and retention of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 2/4/60 -- Armed Services.
 HR 10220 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/4/60 -- Armed Services.
 H Con Res 582 -- Provide under section 3(e) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, express approval of Congress for the disposal from the national stockpile of approximately 470,000 long tons of natural rubber. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/4/60 -- Armed Services

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 10044 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/1/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10059 -- Afford additional time during which vocational rehabilitation may be afforded to those disabled veterans of World War II or the Korean conflict who have been prevented by reason of their service-connected disabilities from pursuing and completing a suitable course of rehabilitation training. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 2/1/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10063 -- Amend title 38 of the USC to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/1/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10090 -- Amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance of 1952 to make the educational benefits provided for therein available to all veterans whether or not they served during a period of war or of armed hostilities. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 2/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

- HR 10108 -- Authorize reimbursement of certain Veterans' Administration beneficiaries and their attendants for ferry fares, and bridge, road and tunnel tolls. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10122 -- Amend the Veterans' Benefits Code re payment of compensation and pension to widows of veterans. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 2/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10123 -- Amend title 38, USC, to permit for 1 year the granting of national service life insurance to veterans with service-connected disabilities; permit for 1 year veterans with service-connected disabilities less than total to obtain disability income protection under national service life insurance. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 2/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10130 -- Similar to HR 10044. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 2/2/60.
 HR 10166 -- Similar to HR 10044. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60.
 HR 10167 -- Extend the veterans' home loan program to February 1, 1965; provide for direct loans to veterans in areas where housing credit is otherwise not generally available. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10185 -- Similar to HR 10044. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/60.
 HR 10195 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide educational and vocational rehabilitation benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 2/4/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10200 -- Similar to HR 10044. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/4/60.
 HR 10202 -- Amend the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide a 3-year presumption of service connection for active tuberculous disease cases in peacetime. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 2/4/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10203 -- Similar to HR 10044. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 2/4/60.
 HR 10218 -- Similar to HR 10044. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 2/4/60.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

HOUSE

- HR 10072 -- Provide for establishment of a Commission on the U.S. Science Academy. WALLHAUSER (R N.J.) -- 2/1/60 -- Science and Astronautics.
 H Con Res 559 -- State that Congress does not favor the proposed transfers from the Department of Defense to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, contained in a transfer plan transmitted to the Congress on January 14, 1960. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- Science and Astronautics.
 H Con Res 581 -- Establish a joint committee to urge the President of the United States to take positive steps to assure the victory of the United States in the space race. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/4/60 -- Rules.

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

- H J Res 596 -- Authorize establishment in D.C. of a memorial to Albert Einstein. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration.
 H J Res 598 -- Extend time of the final report of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission. SILER (R Ky.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 600 -- Authorize the creation of a commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of an appropriate permanent memorial to the memory of Woodrow Wilson. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 2/4/60 -- House Administration.
 H J Res 602 -- Authorize the President to proclaim henceforth the week in May of each year in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/4/60 -- Judiciary.
 H Con Res 557 -- Request the President to proclaim a National Bible Week during October of 1960. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S 2944 -- Authorize a study and investigation by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission. KEATING (R N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 2/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S Con Res 86 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of the hearings on employment, growth, and price levels. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/3/60 -- Rules and Administration.
 S Con Res 87 -- Similar to S Con Res 86. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/3/60.
 S Con Res 88 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of the hearings on energy resources and technology. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/3/60.
 S Con Res 89 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of the studies on comparisons of United States and Soviet economies. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/3/60 -- Rules and Administration.
 S Res 263 -- Re authorization for committee on rules and administration to investigate certain matters pertaining to federal elections. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/29/60 -- Rules and Administration.
 S Res 264 -- Re death of Hon. David M. Hall, late a Representative from the state of North Carolina. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agreed.

- S Res 265 -- Authorize the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to employ temporarily an additional assistant chief clerk and additional staff and clerical personnel. HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 266 -- Authorize a comprehensive study of problems of the aged. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 267 -- Authorize the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to make a study of any and all matters pertaining to migratory labor. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 269 -- Print as a Senate document with an illustration, the report of the Advisory Council on Public Assistance. KERR (D Okla.) -- 2/4/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 270 -- Print as a Senate document, with an illustration, the report of the Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services. KERR (D Okla.) -- 2/4/60 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 10050 -- Authorize a study and investigation by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/60 -- House Administration.
- HR 10070 -- Similar to HR 10050. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/60.
- HR 10140 -- Assure that citizens of the U.S. will not be denied the right to register and vote in federal elections because of their race, color, religion, or national origin. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration.
- HR 10163 -- Provide that the Federal Government shall not extend any financial or other assistance for housing with respect to which there is or may be discrimination on account of race, creed, or color. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 2/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 10198 -- Enforce constitutional rights. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/4/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 595 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to state taxation of the income of nonresident individuals. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 601 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America providing for a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 2/4/60 -- Judiciary.
- H Con Res 558 -- Print additional copies of the panel discussions entitled "Income Tax Revision." MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 579 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of a veterans' benefits calculator. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration.
- H Res 437 -- Amend House Resolution 146, 86th Congress. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration.
- H Res 439 -- Consider HR 9331, a bill to increase the authorized maximum expenditure for the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 under the special milk program for children. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 2/4/60 -- Calendar.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 2953 -- Amend certain provisions of the D.C. tax laws re overpayments and refunds of taxes erroneously collected. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 2/1/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 2954 -- Exempt from D.C. income tax compensation paid to alien employees by certain international organizations. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/1/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 2955 -- Amend act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901. HARTKE (D Ind.) (by request) -- 2/1/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 2962 -- Grant 81 acres of public domain to the Cocopah Indians in Arizona. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2975 -- Establish a National Portrait Gallery. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S 2979 -- Authorize the Administrator of General Services to make grants in cash and land to the Convalescent Hospital of Washington, D.C. Incorporated, for the purpose of enabling the Corporation to establish a convalescent and chronic disease hospital in D.C. BEALL (R Md.) -- 2/4/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 2987 -- Amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 2/4/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 2988 -- Similar to S 2987. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/4/60.

HOUSE

- HR 10119 -- Establish a national portrait gallery in the Smithsonian Institution. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration.

- HR 10170 -- Provide that the people of Guam shall be represented by a Resident Commissioner in the House of Representatives of the United States. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10183 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act regulating the business of fire, marine, and casualty insurance in the District of Columbia. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 2/4/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 10208 -- Set aside certain lands in Montana for the Indians of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 2961 -- Include officers and employees of the Department of Labor within the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the USC re assaults and homicides. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.
- S 2970 -- Require that federal judgments for condemnation of land by the United States be registered, recorded, docketed, indexed, and cross-indexed in conformity with the law of the state in which such property is situated. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.
- S 2986 -- Clarify the authority of the Commissioner of Patents to compile, publish, and disseminate certain information relating to patents. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 10052 -- Incorporate the Legion of Guardsmen. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 10089 -- Permit a civil action to be brought against an officer of the United States in his official capacity, a person acting under him, or an agency of the United States, in any judicial district of the United States where a plaintiff in the action resides. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 10135 -- Include certain officers and employees of the Department of Labor within the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the USC relating to assaults and homicides. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 10138 -- Incorporate the Warrant Officers Association of the U.S.A. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 10172 -- Strengthen the criminal penalties for the mailing, importing, or transporting of obscene matter. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 10187 -- Amend title 18, USC., sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against the successors to the Presidency and to authorize their protection by the Secret Service. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 10188 -- Similar to HR 10135. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/60.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 2935 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve the national transportation system, insure the protection of the public interest. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Douglas (D Ill.), Aiken (R Vt.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Moss (D Utah), Prouty (R Vt.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Engle (D Calif.), Hart (D Mich.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hartke (D Ind.), Yarborough (D Texas), McCarthy (D Minn.), Church (D Idaho), Muskie (D Maine), Case (R N.J.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Cooper (R Ky.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 1/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2947 -- Enable the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. to convey title to certain lands in Idaho to the Pocatello First Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. DWORSHAK (R Idaho), Church (D Idaho) -- 2/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2949 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights to W.W. Simpson Jr. of Carlsbad, N.M. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 2/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2959 -- Clarify the right of states to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit. MOSS (D Utah) by Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2976 -- Amend section 44 of PL 86-70, approved June 25, 1959. GRUENING (D Alaska), Long (D Hawaii) -- 2/2/60 -- Public Works.
- S 2980 -- Provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to Congress on the advisability of establishing a national park or other unit of the national park system in the Central and North Cascades region of the state of Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2983 -- Amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2985 -- Change the name of the locks and dam No. 41 on the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky. MORTON (R Ky.) -- 2/4/60 -- Public Works.

HOUSE

- HR 10056 -- Require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 10058 -- Authorize bank protection and channel maintenance of the Sacramento River, Calif., in the interest of flood control. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/1/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 10061 -- Amend title 23 of the USC entitled "Highways" as revised, codified, and enacted by PL 85-767, to provide for effective competition in the construction of Federal-aid highway systems. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 2/1/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 10062 -- Re the relief of LaSalle County, Ill. MASON (R Ill.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 10064 -- Similar to HR 10056. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/1/60.
- HR 10098 -- Stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10099 -- Amend Section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to strengthen the enforcement procedures for that act. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/2/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 10102 -- Clarify the right of states to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit. KING (D Utah) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10106 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain federal real property. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10110 -- Similar to HR 10099. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10116 -- Similar to HR 10056. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10121 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve the national transportation system, insure the protection of the public interest. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10127 -- Designate the Navarro Mills Reservoir, in the state of Texas, as the Dawson Reservoir. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/2/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 10131 -- Similar to HR 10121. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10164 -- Change the name of the locks and dam No. 41 on the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 2/2/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 10165 -- Similar to HR 10121. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10192 -- Similar to HR 10121. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 2/4/60.
- HR 10207 -- Provide for a highway bridge over the Missouri River west of Platte, S.D. MCGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 2/4/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 10215 -- Repeal an act entitled "An act extending the time in which to file adverse claims and institute adverse suits against mineral entries in the district of Alaska," approved June 7, 1910 (36 Stat. 459). RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10217 -- Require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 2943 -- Suspend certain postal rates. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2960 -- Establish the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2963 -- Provide for the transportation of first-class mail to and from the states of Alaska and Hawaii by the most expeditious means available. GRUENING (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska), Fong (R Hawaii), Long (D Hawaii), Johnston (D S.C.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2971 -- Extend the benefits of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, to employees of the agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2972 -- Amend section 505 (1) (3) of the Classification Act of 1949 to eliminate the exemption of the Office of Defense Mobilization from the requirement that appointments in grades 16, 17, and 18 be approved by the Civil Service Commission. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2973 -- Provide increases in compensation for food service workers and laundry workers under Veterans' Administration. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/1/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2984 -- Authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to place certain positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 2/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 10043 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10046 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10055 -- Similar to HR 10046. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60.

- HR 10071 -- Similar to HR 10046. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 2/1/60.
- HR 10073 -- Suspend certain postal rates. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10083 -- Similar to HR 10046. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10091 -- Similar to HR 10046. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10100 -- Similar to HR 10046. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10101 -- Amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10112 -- Similar to HR 10046. MILLER, GEORGE (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10114 -- Amend the Classification Act of 1949 to authorize the placement in grade 18 of the general schedule of 20 positions of hearing examiner in the Federal Trade Commission. MORRISON (D La.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10120 -- Similar to HR 10046. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10124 -- Similar to HR 10073. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10125 -- Similar to HR 10046. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10132 -- Similar to HR 10046. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10133 -- Prevent the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10139 -- Similar to HR 10046. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10168 -- Authorize use of air carriers to facilitate the expeditious transportation of mail to and from Hawaii. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10169 -- Similar to HR 10046. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10173 -- Similar to HR 10046. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10174 -- Similar to HR 10046. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10186 -- Similar to HR 10046. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 2/4/60.
- HR 10196 -- Clarify the law re transportation of airmail. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 2/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10197 -- Provide for establishment of rates of compensation for positions in the Federal Government in appropriate relationship to local prevailing rates for similar positions. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10204 -- Similar to HR 10046. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/4/60.
- HR 10206 -- Similar to HR 10046. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 2/4/60.
- HR 10212 -- Similar to HR 10046. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 2/4/60.
- HR 10216 -- Similar to HR 10046. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/4/60.
- HR 10219 -- Similar to HR 10046. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 2/4/60.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2958 -- Amend section 4(k) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by relieving the Federal Communications Commission of the duty of making the annual report of personnel as now required by subsection (3) of section 4 (k). MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 10048 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise, by providing for fair competitive acts, practices, and methods of competition. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 2/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10049 -- Amend section 7 of the Clayton Act to provide for prior notification and suspension of certain acquisitions. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 10092 -- Provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries re level of wages and working conditions in the production of articles imported into the United States. DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10095 -- Amend section 601 (a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require air carriers to maintain route maps in conjunction with certain weather information for the benefit of their passengers. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10103 -- Similar to HR 10092. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10111 -- Increase from \$75 to \$85 per month the amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of the Lighthouse Service; eliminate the requirement that certain of such widows must have married the employee before his retirement. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 10129 -- Amend title V of the Merchant Marine Act 1936, to remove certain limitations on the construction differential subsidy under such title. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10201 -- Re the distribution of automobiles in interstate commerce. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

S 2938 -- Amend section 4456 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the method of paying the tax on playing cards. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/29/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 10042 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to deduct, for income-tax purposes, the expenses incurred by him for transportation to and from work. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/1/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10066 -- Grant consent of Congress to several states to enter into compacts providing for the uniform tax treatment of nonresidents. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 10085 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to elect an overall limitation on the foreign tax credit. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10086 -- Similar to HR 10085. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10087 -- Similar to HR 10085. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10088 -- Similar to HR 10085. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/2/60.
- HR 10094 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the excise tax on telephone service for an additional year, provide that such tax shall not apply with respect to service furnished in any state where an identical tax is imposed by state law. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10096 -- Repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. JACKSON (R Calif.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10105 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for medical, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10171 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer to deduct for income tax purposes certain special assessments and other charges made against him or his property under local law without regard to whether they tend to increase the value of such property. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10181 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930. MASON (R Ill.) -- 2/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10199 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the involuntary liquidation of LIFO inventories as the result of labor disputes. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10210 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that any article imported by a state or political subdivision for governmental purposes shall be free of duty. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10211 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax exemption for nonprofit conservation organizations otherwise entitled thereto even though their activities may include the attempt to influence legislation. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 554 -- Express sense of Congress that the United States should not grant further tariff reductions in the forthcoming tariff negotiations under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/1/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 556 -- Similar to H Con Res 554. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 2/2/60.
- H Con Res 560 -- Similar to H Con Res 554. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/2/60.
- H Con Res 580 -- Similar to H Con Res 554. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/4/60.
- H Res 435 -- Re withholding for state income tax purposes, on compensation of federal employees. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules.
- H Res 436 -- Re revisions in income tax provisions. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture						
Commerce (HR 10234)	\$ 799,615,000	\$ 760,522,235	\$ 760,522,235			
Defense						
District of Columbia (HR 10233)						
Federal payment	34,533,000	27,533,000	27,533,000			
District payment	(242,403,000)	(237,118,276)	(237,118,276)			
Executive Offices						
Independent Offices						
Interior						
Labor-HEW						
Legislative						
Public Works						
State-Justice-Judiciary						
Treasury-Post Office						
Mutual Security						
Second Supplemental, 1960						
Special Funds						



Presidential Report

FARM MESSAGE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's farm message, delivered to Congress Feb. 9 (see p. 247):

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I urgently call attention, once again, to a most vexing domestic problem -- the low net income of many of our farmers and excessive production of certain farm products, largely due to economic distortions induced by years of federal interference.

We are most fortunate that our problem in agriculture is over-abundance rather than a shortage of food. But it defies common sense to continue to encourage, at the cost of many millions of tax dollars, the building of ever larger excess supplies of products that, as they accumulate, depress farm prices and endanger the future of our farmers.

The wheat situation is particularly acute. Federal funds tied up in wheat approximate \$3.5 billion. Although this means that well over 30 percent of the total funds invested in inventories and loans of the Commodity Credit Corp. goes for wheat, this crop provides only 6 percent of the cash receipts from sales of farm products. The Government sustains a net cost of more than \$1,000 a minute -- \$1,500,000 every day -- the year around to stabilize wheat prices and income.

Day by day this program further distorts wheat markets and supplies. Its only future is ever higher cost. Inexorably it generates ever larger surpluses which must be expensively stored. Ultimately, if our Government does not act quickly and constructively, the danger is very real that this entire program will collapse under the pressure of public indignation, and thousands of our farming people will be hurt.

I think the American people have every right to expect the Congress to move promptly to solve situations of this kind. Sound legislation is imperatively needed. We must quickly and sensibly revise the present program to avoid visiting havoc upon the very people this program is intended to help. Every additional day of delay makes a sound solution more difficult.

I have repeatedly expressed my preference for programs that will ultimately free the farmer rather than subject him to increasing governmental restraints. I am convinced that most farmers hold the same view. But whatever the legislative approach, whether toward greater freedom or more regimentation, it must be sensible and economically sound and not a political poulitce. And it must be enacted promptly. I will approve any constructive solution that the Congress wishes to develop, by "constructive" meaning this:

First, that price support levels be realistically related to whatever policy the Congress chooses in respect to production control, it being recognized that the higher the support the more regimented must be the farmer.

Second, that price support levels not be so high so as to stimulate still more excessive production, reduce domestic markets and increase the subsidies required to hold world outlets.

Third, for reasons long expressed by the Administration, that we avoid direct subsidy payment programs for crops in surplus; likewise, we must avoid programs which would invite harmful counter measures by our friends abroad, or which, while seeking to assist one group of farmers, would badly hurt other farmers.

Within these three guidelines, I am constantly ready to approve any one or a combination of constructive proposals. I will approve legislation which will eliminate production controls, or make them really effective, or allow the farmers themselves to choose between realistic alternatives. I am willing to gear supports to market prices of previous years, or to establish supports in accordance with general rather than specific provisions of law, or to relate price supports to parity.

I recognize that these observations are general in nature. They are intentionally so in order to leave the Congress room for alternative constructive approaches to this problem. If the Congress should so act, I urge an orderly expansion of the Conservation Reserve Program up to 60 million acres, with authority granted the Secretary of Agriculture to direct the major expansion of this program to areas of greatest need.

In connection with the expansion of the Conservation Reserve, the Department of Agriculture stands ready to assist, if desired

with the development of sound legislative criteria governing the administration of this program in the light of its experience gained through its operations of the past four years.

As part of the Conservation Reserve Program, I would be willing to accept an authorization, with proper safeguards, to the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments in kind in whole or in part for the reduction of acreage devoted to crops in surplus and retirement of this acreage from cultivation, provided measures are included to keep production below total consumption while the payment-in-kind procedure is being used. Lacking such safeguards, a payment-in-kind procedure would overload the free market and thereby depress prices.

My views as regards the price support program for wheat are clear. I prefer the following approach:

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas for wheat should be eliminated beginning with the 1961 crop -- thus freeing the wheat farmers -- and thereupon price-support levels should be set as a percentage of the average price of wheat during the three preceding calendar years. The Secretary of Agriculture will furnish the Congress the details of this approach.

Here I wish to comment somewhat more specifically on corn, a crop tremendously important to many thousands of our farmers.

Just over a year ago, by a referendum margin of almost three to one, our corn farmers decided upon a new program that liberalizes corn acreage and adjusts corn price supports. This program is still new, and I believe it would be wise to give it a chance to demonstrate what it can do. In order to help the producers adjust to this new program, it is intended to use the expanded Conservation Reserve Program to provide a voluntary means of removing substantial acreage of corn and other feed grains from production.

On the administrative side, I want briefly to mention three programs highly important to agriculture.

The food-for-peace program, initiated pursuant to my recommendations of last year, has been vigorously advanced. On my recent trip abroad, I saw many constructive results from these efforts and the need and opportunity for even greater use of this humanitarian program. Clearly we should continue to do our utmost to use our abundance constructively in the world-wide battle against hunger. The law we enacted in 1954, known as Public Law 480 of the 83rd Congress, has been especially helpful to us in waging this battle.

Next, an aggressive utilization research program is under way to develop new markets and new uses for farm products. The 1961 budget now before Congress recommends additional appropriations for utilization research, and additional local currencies being acquired under Public Law 480 transactions will be devoted to this purpose.

A coordinator for utilization research will shortly be named by the Secretary of Agriculture with the sole mission of concentrating on finding and promoting productive new uses for farm products.

The Rural Development Program, to assist rural people in low income areas to achieve a better living, is also being accelerated.

This program, initiated in my 1954 message, is now well beyond the demonstration stage and is going steadily forward in 30 states and Puerto Rico. Other states are now starting this important work. I have also recommended more funds for this program in the pending budget.

Finally, I repeat my conviction that the public, and farmers particularly, are entitled to sound legislative action on the problems I have mentioned. The Congress can act within a broad latitude of proposals and still comply with the recommendations I have made.

If the Congress wishes to propose a plan as an alternative to the course here recommended, so long as that plan is constructive, as I have indicated herein, I will approve it. The Department of Agriculture will cooperate fully with Congressional committees and with individual Members of Congress in helping to prepare such alternative programs as they may wish to have considered.

The important thing for farmers, and for all other Americans, is for us to act sensibly and to act swiftly.

I urge the Congress so to act in order that the farmers and public generally may plan accordingly.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FEB. 11 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's Feb. 11 press conference, the 79th of his second term, held eight days after the 78th (Weekly Report p. 202):

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down. I have a statement, but you won't have to take notes, because I believe there will be copies outside.

NUCLEAR TEST BAN

This affects the negotiations for nuclear weapons tests at Geneva:

The United States is today presenting in Geneva a proposal, involving the ending of nuclear weapons tests, to end the apparent deadlock in the negotiations. This Government has stood, throughout, for complete abolition of weapons testing subject only to the attainment of agreed and adequate methods of inspection and control. The present proposal is designed to end nuclear weapons tests in all the environments that can now be effectively controlled.

It would end forthwith, under assured controls: (1) all nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere; (2) all nuclear weapons tests in the oceans; (3) all nuclear weapons tests in those regions in space where effective controls can now be agreed to; and (4) all nuclear weapons tests beneath the surface of the earth which can be monitored.

This proposal will permit, through a coordinated program of research and development, a systematic extension of the ban to the remaining areas, especially those involving underground tests, for which adequate control measures appear not to be possible now.

These are initial but far-reaching and yet readily attainable steps toward a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. If adopted, they will prevent increases in the level of radioactivity in the atmosphere and so allay worldwide concern. They are steps which offer an opportunity to consolidate the important progress made in the negotiations thus far. It is our hope that the Soviet Union will join with us in this constructive beginning. Questions.

MISSILE GAP CONTROVERSY

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, every day the public is being subjected to a new chapter in the controversy over the missile gap between this country and Russia. Now, this argument, as you are well aware, is being waged in public by men who are supposed to be expert in the defense requirements of the country. Is there anything you can say to us today to explain this controversy to the public; and, in this connection, sir, are you thinking of a nationwide speech on this subject?

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, let me understand the first part of your question, Mr. Smith. You say, "waged by people who are supposed to be expert." Are you speaking now about the people of the Defense Department?

Q. SMITH: Of the Defense Department and on Capitol Hill, too, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I should think this: It would be fair to use the description "expert" with respect to the people in the Defense Department. That is what they're for. (Laughter.) Now, they do have different ideas, and the trouble of it is that because one Chief or one Secretary or one individual or one technician, far down the line, has a particular idea and exploits this idea and publicizes it highly, that this, according to him, becomes the great judgments or the judgment to be made in the defense of this country.

Defense of this country is a very wide and comprehensive problem. It is not decided by such a matter as do you -- can you make three or two particular weapons in a particular week, or such numbers as that. It is a matter that can -- that involves the study and investigations of people reaching -- of many staffs, reaching many months into the future.

So these struggles that you talk about among the people in the Defense Department are those things that are brought about when they are required, apparently, and then leaks occur, as to their personal public -- or their personal attitude toward the particular weapon or the particular weapons system. And then that becomes a matter of argument. Now, this I deplore. I mean particularly the methods of publicizing it and making it look like this. These, any one of these particular points, is the real problem to solve in America's defense.

I want to point out again -- possibly I don't need to -- that I have been in the military service a long time, I am obviously running for nothing. I want only my country to be strong, to be safe, and to have a feeling of confidence among its people so they can go about their business. And I just want to point out that in the decisions that I have to make -- and there are many of them -- in the approval of such a system, that I have heard all of the arguments, pro and con, in this individual type of an opinion of which I have been speaking, and I have done the best I can, and I am doing it with one idea in mind only -- America.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

NIXON AND FARM MESSAGE

Q. PAT MONROE, Chicago's American: Mr. President, could you fill us in, sir, on the Vice President's role in reshaping the farm message?

THE PRESIDENT: In what?

Q. MONROE: In reshaping the farm message.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, this is the first that I have heard about him reshaping it. I required that he read it, because there seems to be a great probability that in the next few months he is going to be defending what I believe, and the Administration believes, is the best way to approach this problem. And, naturally, he is completely aware of everything that is in the message, but I am -- this is the first I have heard of any reshaping.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

NEXT PRESIDENT'S PROBLEMS

Q. WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, you're nearing the end of your term, and you've had a good seven years of experience with it. Could you tell us, sir, what you think will be the major problems of the man who succeeds you and whether you think they will be any more difficult than the problems that you've had to deal with?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think what you are suggesting now is we have sort of an informal conversation, rather than any exposition of specific problems. The fact is that I think there are two things we must remember. America has become a leader in the world. In many of these aspects it is almost a decisive leader. This means that the problems that come to the Presidential desk, whether it's a small farm in Dickinson County, Kan., or a village problem somewhere, or urban renewal, or difficulty in the Mideast or with the Russians, whatever; these things have to be viewed in a broad world context, and then they have to be studied very earnestly, both on their short-term and their long-term effects.

Now, I don't believe that anyone can predict what the next President's problems are really going to be. I have tried to describe, time and again, the ones that I see as important at this moment and the methods in which I approached them. In so doing, I hope that I am helping to establish a pattern for solving these problems in the manner of reasonable men, never giving away to the so-called ultra-liberal that has no other purpose than to give your money away for some pet theory or his own and, on the other hand, to repudiate reaction like you would the devil and all his works.

Now, you've just got to approach these things with the best advice, the best knowledge, the best judgment that the individual or the occupant of the chair can bring to bear, and then solve them. And I will point out there is one problem that is always with us will never be properly, or at least perfectly solved, but which all of us -- all of us must work at; and it is this:

You people right here have a very big function to perform. The biggest problem there is in the United States today to make sure that her own people -- her own people -- understand the basic issues that face us and form their own judgment; and if we can inform these people properly, then we can be sure that the health and vigor of the democracy will solve them properly. Our great danger is that we are sometimes led down blind alleys by demagogues, or we're too lazy to inform ourselves, or we just say that some popular figure will solve them for us. We've got to inform ourselves, and this is the greatest problem. And if we ever solve that one, we can do all the others without any difficulty.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

NUCLEAR TEST RESUMPTION?

Q. CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post: Mr. President, in relation to your statement about the test ban problem, I think there is one question that you did not -- that you left unanswered, and that is this. Assuming that the Soviet Union would accept this proposal, during the period of the development of new techniques to extend the ban on certain of the underground test problems, would the United States during that period resume underground testing?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I -- it's a question that, of course, itself has not yet been resolved. But I have already told you that laboratory testing -- not of weapons testing, but of just the nuclear science -- go on all the time. But when it comes down to weapons testing, that is something that we would have to decide with our own allies.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

Q. ROBERTS: Would that be subject to negotiation as part of this proposed agreement with the Russians?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, no, but what we're talking about, how can you -- we are not going to make an agreement, Mr. Roberts, when we can't know, when we cannot have any information as to whether or not it will be carried out by the other fellow as well as ourselves. That's what the problem is about. You see, we have been asked, time and again, to stop all testing and, indeed, to eliminate all bombs just by everybody unilaterally and voluntarily doing so. This is the kind of a system we will not accept. We say there must be adequate examination, verification and enforcement.

DEFENSE CRITICS AND SECURITY

Q. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, Newsweek: Mr. President, in connection with the first question asked you today, sir, when the Congressional leaders came out of your office on Tuesday, they said that they thought the hearings on Capitol Hill concerning our defense, that some people, apparently running for office, had performed a disservice to the country and, furthermore, by undermining morale, and that they had also breached security. Do you accept both of these charges?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I didn't read them. I have heard them for the first time right now. I am trying to keep my own statements outside the partisan field. I am trying to dedicate, as I have in the past, my efforts that in -- toward securing the United States in the fields of foreign relations and in defense. I think we should be big enough not to seek headlines. I think we should be big enough to put our heads together and see if we can get a real solution. That's what I --

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: While I admit I did not, have not specifically answered your question, I am giving you my belief about the whole matter.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

DEFENSE VS. TAIL FINS

Q. FELIX BELAIR, New York Times: Mr. President, is there any ready answer to published suggestions that it is somehow defeatist to spend, not quite so much money for defense or bigger defense, and more and more for fancy tail fins and other things like that? That has been written about lately.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't quite understand your question.

Q. BELAIR: Well, you see, the argument seems to suggest, sir that -- and it came up yesterday at Canaveral -- that much more could be spent, for instance, on missile development, to put us nearer to where the Russians now are. The argument seems to ignore what you have already said about our defense planning being based more on the adequacy of a deterrent, but the argument attributes to you, sir, the view that in all of these expenditures we must always have an eye on the budget, to maintain our fiscal responsibility, and that in emphasizing the need for a balanced budget, we thereby hold down expenditures for these purposes to a point that is not really necessary in our economy.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, in this present case it would seem to me their argument is not too good, because I have put in the budget \$4.2 billion for surplus. Now, if anyone, by any kind of hysterical argument, is going to make me say that fiscal responsibility in this country is not important; if, indeed, if they can prove that you can continue to go deeper and deeper and deeper into debt, without finally paying a very great cost in the Nation's security, I'd like to see how they prove their case.

Now, that does not mean that my -- any budget I've ever put up has been put together on the basis of just achieving a balanced budget. I have tried to calculate and form the judgments about the needs of the United States, and I must say that I try to put need above pressure-group inducement, between local argument -- or before local argument, before every kind of any pressure except that that America needs. I don't believe in putting luxury and extravagance ahead of need. But having satisfied the need, I believe we should go ahead with such policies and programs that the United States believes will be helpful and are in keeping with our Constitution and our institutions, and at the same time get this fiscal business into such control that we can have prosperity in the future as well as thinking we have it merely when we begin to debase our currency.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

TELEVISION SCANDALS

Q. LAMBERT BROSE, Lutheran Layman: Mr. President, last fall, the District -- in connection with the TV quiz scandals, District Attorney Hogan stated that more than 100 people had committed perjury before a New York State grand jury -- I think it was New York State. I am sure the American people bear no personal malice toward these individuals, and maybe this is a state matter. But do you have any information, sir; one, whether indictments will be brought? -- I think only one or two have -- and, two, if indictments are not brought, do you think this might undermine confidence somewhat in our system of equal justice under law?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as you say, it obviously is a state matter. Now, I don't think it's necessary here for me to stress the importance I put on, you might say, public morality. And I believe that public morality would finally become involved in this matter, and I think that every echelon of government that may have a responsibility ought to be working on the matter and see that it doesn't happen again.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

KHRUSHCHEV'S BOASTS

Q. JOHN SCALI, Associated Press: Mr. President, Premier Khrushchev had some very blunt things to say to Italy's President, Mr. Gronchi, this week about world affairs generally. He talked about West Berlin, Germany, and Russia's power, generally. And among the things Mr. Khrushchev is quoted as saying is this: "Our flag is flying on the moon. This means something. Is this not enough to prove the superiority of communism over capitalism?" What do you think of such remarks?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it's crazy. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: I tried to point out to you the other day that in an industrial complex of the strength of Russia's, with its vast territory and resources, its people, and its great imaginative and competent scientists, that if it wants to put all of its strength in a particular field of activity, -- and, remember, secretly undertaken -- of course, it can come out with spectacular achievements. And let's not try to blind ourselves. But my contention is we should not be hysterical when dictatorships do these things. As a matter of fact, Hitler was rather successful in keeping secret from many people the strength of the forces it actually had when he went in 1939 into Poland, and how much he had with which to smash the Western allies in Western Europe.

Now, all of these things are possible, but they are not things that we should, in what we believe is a broader and better type of civilization, let -- well, let it dismay us.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

GOP AND DEFENSE OFFICIALS

Q. SARAH McCLENDON, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, in view of your own expressed philosophy about defense should not be a partisan issue, do you not think it was wrong for six top officials of the Defense Department to accept invitations to speak at "fund-raising dinners with Ike," planned by the Republican party?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't think so. As a matter of fact, are you going to change all the traditions and the habits of America since we formed two parties way back at the time of Jefferson and Hamilton?

Q. McCLENDON: Well, sir --

THE PRESIDENT: Now, just a minute, and I'll finish your question. These people are politically appointed. They are not, and should not, indulge in talking about the failures of others of

which I personally, and on both sides of the House, believe there have been many in years going past. Certainly they did in the Indian Wars, if we want to get back to a place that is certainly non-partisan. But -- (Laughter).

THE PRESIDENT: For these people to report what they're doing and why they're doing it and to show the reasoning in which they have reached their decisions is far from -- it is far from harmful; it is helpful, in my opinion.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

DISARMAMENT

Q. JOHN R. GIBSON, Wall Street Journal: Mr. President, on the disarmament question, is it your feeling that the U.S., Britain and Russia pretty well have to reach an agreement on the nuclear test situation before there is much chance for making any further headway on the broader disarmament question, either at the 10 nation's meeting or at the summit conference meeting?

THE PRESIDENT: I am not now trying to express the opinion of any study group or any opinion other than my own. I believe that we are probably tackling the most difficult of all problems in this disarmament thing when we put all our attention on the nuclear testing and nuclear use. Here is something our scientists have testified over the years that, even if today you stop manufacturing plutonium and U-235, you could still conceal such an amount of destructive power that, to start at this end of the thing to establish the kind of inspection systems that are necessary, we are probably taking the most thorny thing and allowing that to keep us from other places. Now, in testing, I think, there -- I think the program that we put forward today is a good one and ought to lead finally to even a better one. But I think that we should look at disarmament on such a broad scale that we can find the areas where we can make progress but not letting this one bar us from some progress along the line. And only as we make progress of this kind is there going to be a real lessening of tension.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

CANAVERAL COMMENT

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Mr. President, do you have any new appraisal of our missile program on the basis of your visit to Canaveral yesterday?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, on that one I think, possibly except for some secret specification or something else, I think you people learned just exactly as much as I did. Now, I would say this, as I said that day; I was impressed by the businesslike atmosphere in this whole facility. There seemed to be a minimum of extravagance and luxury and a maximum of efficiency and competence and real dedication to the problem at hand. I felt this. I came back with a very much better feeling that I had before I went down there.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

CHINA AND DISARMAMENT

Q. SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press: Mr. President, the Chinese Communists, sir, have said that they would not take part in any disarmament agreement in which they had no hand in formulating. At what point, sir, do you think they should come into a world-wide disarmament agreement?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's perfectly clear that in such a big territory, such a great population could not be ignored when you are talking about general disarmament. And once that we can make any kind of progress between the West and the Soviets and its satellites, I think that there will have to be some kind of mechanism in which we can bring these people into some kind of agreement, if it is going to be successful.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTS

Q. STEWART HENSLEY, United Press: Mr. President, with respect to the nuclear test ban, you say that you are proposing to ban the underground tests which can be verified. Is Mr. Ambassador Wadsworth going to, at the Geneva talks, put any specific level on that thing? In other words, there's been disagreement between the Russians and our scientists on this whether it's below 20 kilotons, 30 kilotons, and so forth. Are you going to propose any specific threshold there, or is that a subject for negotiation?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think it is a subject for negotiation, but it will, of course, have to go back finally to our technical people in what they -- what their conclusions are.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

Q. JACK RAYMOND, New York Times: Mr. President --
THE PRESIDENT: The man back there.

MISSILE GAP INFORMATION

Q. RAYMOND: There have been various figures published on Soviet-United States missile strength. Do you believe that these have damaged the security of the country?

THE PRESIDENT: That what?

Q. RAYMOND: Do you believe these figures that have been published have damaged the security of the country, and do you expect to do anything about that?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think the figures mean a lot. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

IKE FOR SENATOR

Q. EDWARD V. KOTERBA, United Features Syndicate: Mr. President, somewhat in line with your reply to Mr. McGaffin, there have been some published suggestions that you become an honorary Senator after your term as President. What are your thoughts about accepting an official job as advice-giver after 1960?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would think that that's one of those questions that would have to be -- the answer would have to await the offer.

BAN EFFECT ON WEAPONS

Q. EARL H. VOSS, Washington Star: Mr. President, if the Russians accept your new proposal on nuclear tests, could you give us your evaluation of the effect this would have on nuclear weapons development? I have in mind particularly our theories which I understand have been proved that, according to the "Big Hole" theory, large nuclear explosions can be concealed.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the very large ones, I don't think could be concealed, not practically, and certainly not periodically. Now, I would think this. The proposal, with all its ramifications is going to be studied and discussed, and I think we should better wait to see what are the objections and the supporting arguments that are brought forward at Geneva before we try to make conclusions of exactly what the effect will be. Because there might -- there could be all kinds of proposals. For example, if you -- but all of them, as I see it, would bring some kind of inspection that so far has not been agreed to by the Soviets.

AID-TO-EDUCATION BILL

Q. JERRY O'LEARY, Washington Star: Mr. President, the Senators passed a \$1.8 billion education bill with teachers' salaries as well as buildings. Would you like to see the House scale that down some?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd go further than that. I say this: I do not believe the Federal Government ought to be in the business of paying a local official. If we're going into that, we'll have to find out every councilman and every teacher and ever other person that's a public official of any kind, or public servant, and try to figure out what his right salary is. And I think -- I can't imagine anything worse for the Federal Government to be into.

PAYOLA

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, American Broadcasting Co.: Mr. President, speaking of public morality and basis issues as we have been today, at the Congressional "payola" hearings yesterday a disc jockey likened the giving of gifts and money by record companies to these record spinners, as they're called, to the exercise of competing for a teacher's favors with an apple. And he went on to say -- I'm quoting his testimony from the New York Times -- "This seems to be the American way of life, which is a wonderful way of life. It's primarily built on romance -- I'll do for you, what will you do for me?" On the eve of Lincoln's birthday, do you have any comments on those things? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think that the shades of Lincoln would have possibly any great approval for what I might think and say. But I'll tell you this, that when we get to the place where the right of people to use the airwaves, under license of Government, and then they can use this just for personal gain over and above the purposes for which they're hired, then I think there is public morality involved. And I think this fellow, whoever he was, talking that way just hadn't thought through the implications of the -- well, of the, let's say, the alibi that he was setting forth.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.



HOUSE COMMITTEE URGES TIGHTER BROADCASTING CONTROLS

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight Feb. 6 released an interim report (H Rept 1258) containing legislative and administrative recommendations aimed at establishing better control over television and radio broadcasting. The recommendations grew out of the Subcommittee's investigation into the programming of television quiz shows which concluded Nov. 6, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 744)

The report, released by Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.), said testimony proved some advertisers and producers would go to extremes to "wring the last possible dollar of profit out of the privilege of using the airwaves." The report criticized broadcasting stations for surrendering "control of programming to the networks, who in turn have often abdicated control to advertisers." The investigations pointed "unmistakably to the need for further legislation to strengthen the controls over station licensees," the report said.

The report was signed by the five Democrats on the Subcommittee -- Harris, Peter F. Mack Jr. (Ill.), Walter Rogers (Texas), John James Flynt Jr. (Ga.), and John E. Moss (Calif.). A minority report, signed by Republican Reps. William L. Springer (Ill.), Steven B. Derounian (N.Y.) and Samuel L. Devine (Ohio), agreed in general with the majority report but differed on the extent of the existing authority of the Federal Trade Commission. Harris Feb. 6 told reporters that the Subcommittee had found that the FTC and the Federal Communications Commission had adequate authority to eradicate the deceptive broadcasting practices which had been disclosed. The minority report agreed with the testimony of FTC Chairman Earl W. Kintner that the Commission lacked jurisdiction over deceptive practices in the content of programs. The fourth Republican member, John B. Bennett (Mich.), did not sign either report but said the majority report represented a "fair appraisal of the subject matter" investigated.

Several recommendations in the report were similar to those contained in a report Attorney General William P. Rogers sent to President Eisenhower Dec. 31, 1959. (Weekly Report p. 56)

Following is a summary of the Subcommittee recommendations.

• 1. Proposed amendments to the Federal Communications Act of 1934:

Make it a criminal offense for anyone, with the intent to deceive listeners, to participate in, or conspire to produce, fixed or rigged programs that are purported to be bona fide contests of knowledge or skill.

Empower the FCC to suspend a station's license upon a finding that the station, although previously warned by the Commission, was broadcasting programs not in the public interest.

Require that radio and television networks be licensed and made subject to FCC regulation. Make the renewal of each three-year license contingent upon a finding that it is in the public interest. Define the public interest and prohibit the networks from: furnishing deceptive material

to a station; abdicating control over broadcast material to an advertiser, producer or any unlicensed person; promoting a product or service in which the network has a financial interest; or entering into a contract which would hinder a station from operating in the public interest.

Prohibit, with criminal penalties, payoffs for the promotion of a product without announcement that the "plug" was paid for (an effort to halt the "payola" practice).

Declare it the policy of Congress to prevent "trafficking in licenses" by prohibiting a newly authorized licensee from selling a station within three years unless the FCC, after holding hearings in the area where the station is located, is convinced the transfer is in the public interest. Require that applications for transfer of a license, or of controlling interest in a license, be made public, including the price involved in the transfer. Repeal a section of the law which prohibits the FCC from judging whether or not transfers of licenses are in the public interest.

Except for actual expenses, prohibit one applicant for a broadcasting license from paying another to drop out of competition. If withdrawal of an application is approved by the FCC, new applicants must be given 30 days to apply for the license at stake.

Provide that FCC hearings on proposed licenses or renewal applications be held in the locality of the station, rather than in Washington.

• 2. Recommendations for administrative action by the FCC:

Monitor broadcasts to determine whether the balance of programs is in the public interest.

Require stations to make audio-tape recordings of all personal interview programs which must be available to the Commission upon request during the next 30 days.

• 3. Proposed amendments to the Federal Trade Commission Act:

Empower the FTC to seek a temporary restraining order, pending completion of an investigation, in all types of unfair and deceptive business practices rather than only in the case of false advertisement of foods, drugs and cosmetics.

Add broadcast licensees, networks and advertising agencies to those subject to criminal penalties under section 14 of the Act.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION -- The Commission Feb. 1 completed hearings begun in December 1959 on broadcasting practices. During nine days of hearings between Jan. 7 and Feb. 1 witnesses gave the FCC a variety of recommendations as to the role it should play with respect to broadcast programming. Herbert E. Evans, president of Peoples Broadcasting, Jan. 11 told the Commission it should exercise more leadership in eliminating broadcasting and programming abuses and

that if it lacked the necessary authority Congress should provide it. (Weekly Report p. 56)

The president of Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Donald H. McGannon, Jan. 25 urged the FCC to ask for a commercial bribery law which would make "payola" punishable by fine and imprisonment. Harold E. Fellows, president of the National Assn. of Broadcasters, said the role of Government should be reduced rather than increased and that the FCC should rely on broadcasters to determine which programs are in the public interest.

Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the National Broadcasting Co., Jan. 28 told the FCC that more stringent programming regulations would not be in the public interest. He said NBC had taken definite steps "to identify and eliminate any unethical or borderline practices" in its broadcasting.

In a Jan. 21 announcement the FCC said it would not process applications for broadcasting licenses unless the applicant completed the Commission's questionnaire on payola practices. The FCC Dec. 3, 1959 had announced that it would require a statement from all license holders and applicants concerning all aspects of their advertising practices.

On Feb. 4 the Commission announced it was drafting legislation to provide punishment for payola and programming deceptions. The FCC also said it would tighten its own rules governing television programming, particularly programs, such as quiz shows, produced by outsiders.

FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer Feb. 5 recommended that the broadcasting and advertising industries cooperate in reviewing all programs and commercials before they are broadcast. He reiterated a Jan. 8 statement that self-regulation was the best way for the real practices in the broadcasting industry to be wiped out and that uncautious steps by the Commission might violate the "ultimate best interests of the public."

The three major television networks Jan. 21 announced they had agreed to a plan, similar to one Doerfer proposed Jan. 14, whereby the industry would set aside time during prime showing hours for cultural programs. ABC, NBC and CBS indicated the plan would go into effect late in 1960.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION -- FTC Chairman Kintner Jan. 13 said the Commission would be as "tough as necessary to encourage the advertising industry to clean its own house." Commission hearings on public deception in broadcast advertising ended Dec. 22, 1959. By Feb. 6 the FTC had issued 37 complaints against deceptive advertising engaged in by announcers who slipped in plugs for products or services without making known they were paid for. (Weekly Report p. 56)

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Bills introduced in Congress early in 1960 to penalize deceptive broadcasting practices or add to the authority of the regulatory commissions included:

HR 9448 -- Introduced Jan. 7 by Rep. William H. Avery (R Kan.) to require the FCC to reserve a certain number of television channels for educational TV stations. Although the FCC had reserved some channels for this purpose, it was under heavy pressure to release them to commercial networks, Avery said.

HR 9486 -- Introduced Jan. 7 by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit the control by any person of a substantial portion of the broadcasting

facilities and news publications of any section of the country.

HR 9549 -- Introduced Jan. 12 by Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) and designed to improve the level of television and radio broadcasting. Reuss said the bill would establish a minimum programming standard, stimulate broadcasting of educational and cultural programs, establish a competitive bidding system for broadcasting licenses and set higher standards for the FCC to enforce.

HR 10242 -- Introduced Feb. 8 by Rep. John B. Bennett (R Mich.) to permit the FCC to temporarily suspend licenses on television and radio stations where there had been an infraction of the rules. Bennett said the bill provided fines and jail sentences for anyone who "knowingly and intentionally set out to deceive or defraud the listening or viewing public."

PAYOLA INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On payola and other deceptive practices in television and radio broadcasting.

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.), opening the hearings Feb. 8, said the investigation was designed to reveal the nature and scope of payola and other forms of bribery in the broadcasting industry. He said the Subcommittee would attempt to determine the extent to which payments were made for unofficial plugs; unfair business advantages were received from these plugs; misrepresentation was made to prospective advertisers that it would be more advantageous for them to use a particular station; stations were told by others what type of material to broadcast.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 8 -- David Maynard, Boston disc jockey, said he had received over \$6,000 during a three-year period from record distributors, but it was not payola. He said the payments were for promoting records at teen-age dances which were not broadcast, and not for records played on the air.

Feb. 9 -- Joseph Finan, former Cleveland disc jockey, said he supplemented his \$40,000-a-year salary with payments from record companies, but only as a consultant. He said, however, that in one case he did accept \$450 from Big Top Records for promoting three records. He said his arrangement with the record companies involved listening to the records of firms with which he had agreements. The ones he liked he would play, but not those he disliked, he testified.

Lester Lanin, Boston orchestra leader, said he made an agreement in 1958 with a distributor of Epic Records whereby it was arranged that radio station WBZ would play his records in a contest for charity groups, the winner of which would get his orchestra for a dance. Lanin said, "In this business you need exposure. When your records are played on the air it helps you."

Feb. 10 -- Wesley Hopkins, former Cleveland disc jockey, testified that in two years he received \$12,000 in "listening fees" from recording companies, but said he did not broadcast unannounced plugs. He said the money was for listening to certain records and making sure they were "not lost in the shuffle." He said he never had received money for "playing a specific record at a specific time. If I didn't like a record I wouldn't play it, regardless of the listening fee."

DISAGREEMENTS DEEPEN AS DEFENSE DEBATE CONTINUES

The fourth week of Congressional hearings on the Nation's defense effort produced additional evidence of serious disagreement between the President and leading officers of the armed services, but no clear-cut answers to the "missile gap" and other disputed issues. (Weekly Report, p. 212)

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, who retired in 1959 as Army Chief of Staff, left Feb. 4 by recommending that the President's \$41-billion defense budget be raised to \$50 billion or more. Appearing before a joint hearing of the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee and the Armed Services Preparedness Investigation Subcommittee, he said: "The trend of relative military strength is against us. Our manned bomber force is a dwindling military asset. Our long-range missile force is limited in size, uncertain in reliability, and immobile upon exposed bases. We have no anti-missile defense in being or in sight. There is no effective fall-out protection for our civil population."

MORE FUNDS

The same day all three Chiefs of Staff, in separate appearances on Capitol Hill, swore allegiance to the President's budget, but acknowledged that they wanted substantially more funds. Taylor's successor, Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, who followed him to the stand, said he had asked more money for airlift, the Nike-Zeus anti-missile system, and Army modernization. Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, told the House Science and Astronautics Committee he had asked for more than the allotted \$90 million to maintain an airborne alert. And Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, told the Senate Appropriations Defense Subcommittee that the three Polaris submarines in the budget were less than he had recommended.

Burke followed this up by telling the Senate Space-Preparedness group Feb. 8 that the Navy was preparing a request to the Defense Department for six additional Polaris submarines, at a cost of \$975 million. Burke, however, opposed the Air Force view, first propounded by Gen. Thomas S. Power, chief of the Strategic Air Command, that prudence required an immediate airborne alert by SAC bombers.

The Air Force position, nevertheless, drew strong support from key Members of Congress. Rep. George H. Mahon (D Texas), chairman of the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, told a television audience Feb. 7 that Soviet superiority in intercontinental ballistic missiles over the next few years would lead Congress to triple or quadruple funds for an airborne alert. Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, told the House Feb. 8 he agreed with Mahon. Congress, he said, had failed to provide enough money for defense in recent years "because they listened to the admirals." And Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) said Feb. 8 he was confident the Senate would add at least \$1 billion to the defense budget for more missiles and an airborne alert.

Meanwhile, debate over the precise size of the coming "missile gap" prompted Republicans to warn against "leaks" of vital security information. Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), a former Air Force Secretary (1947-50) who initiated the "missile gap" controversy in 1959, said Feb. 8 that the Central Intelligence Agency estimated the Soviets would have a greater, not smaller, edge in long-

range missiles over the next two years than had been estimated in 1959. He threatened to reveal the true "percentage figures" unless the Administration admitted the outlook had worsened.

When Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appeared Feb. 9 before the Senate Space-Preparedness group, Symington handed him a set of figures and asked: "Do you see anything there to justify the American people in the belief that the missile gap is being closed?" Twining refused to answer in open session. After further discussion behind closed doors, however, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), chairman of both the Committees, and the Subcommittee, announced that CIA Director Allen W. Dulles would be recalled to clear up the "confusion" over the estimates.

Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.), a witness to the Twining-Symington exchange, complained that Congressional committees were holding too many public hearings on military matters. He said there had been "disclosure of much too much information to the enemy about our plans and our estimates of their plans." Following a meeting with the President Feb. 9, Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) condemned alleged security "leaks" in Congress and the press. Symington, too, said he resented that intelligence data had been "given to the newspapers" but added that the four different missile estimates he had seen published were all wrong.

PARTISAN RING

By this time a strong partisan ring could be detected above the sounds of conflicting testimony. It emerged Feb. 5, in the House Space Committee, when Rep. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) said the missile issue had been made a political football by Democratic Presidential aspirants -- a charge directed at Sens. Johnson and Symington. To this House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) replied: "Anytime we Democrats don't agree with the Administration on defense we're accused of talking politics. I think you're getting on dangerous ground when you impugn the motives of anyone who questions defense policies."

The Republican National Committee entered the act Feb. 9 with a statement, in its publication "Battle Lines," that if Symington were about to commit "an act of total reckless irresponsibility" by publishing secret intelligence data, "it becomes the responsibility of the Democratic leadership to see that no such information reaches his hands." (Symington's "inside" information, however, was reported to have reached him independently from Air Force sources, not via committee hearings.)

President Eisenhower, however, refused to be drawn into partisan repartee. After a Feb. 10 inspection visit to the missile testing station at Cape Canaveral, Fla., he told his Feb. 11 news conference that "I am trying to keep my own statements outside the partisan field." He again pointed out that "I have been in the military service a long time," and that "I am obviously running for nothing." These two facts -- the President's unrivaled military service and his approaching retirement from political office -- remained, for his Democratic critics, the toughest arguments to surmount.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE BACKS FEDERAL HEALTH AID FOR AGED

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging.

ACTION -- Feb. 8 released a report, "The Aged and Aging in the United States: A National Problem."

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee investigated problems of the aged (persons 65 or over) for eight months in 1959, conducting hearings in Washington, D.C., and seven other cities. The Feb. 8 report was issued by the four Subcommittee Democrats: Pat McNamara (Mich.), chairman; John F. Kennedy (Mass.); Joseph S. Clark (Pa.); and Jennings Randolph (W.Va.). Republican Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) said they would issue minority views later.

RECOMMENDATIONS -- The Subcommittee report said that "at least half of the (16 million) aged -- approximately 8 million people -- cannot afford, today, decent housing, proper nutrition, adequate medical care...or necessary recreation." The following recommendations were submitted for "priority" action:

- **Health benefits** -- The report called for inclusion of a federal health-insurance plan in the Social Security Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance program. Benefits would include diagnostic and preventive health services, treatment for acute and chronic illness and rehabilitative services. The report did not specify whether the health benefits should include surgery -- a particularly controversial feature of pending health-insurance legislation. Surgical coverage was included in a bill (HR 4700) introduced in the House by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) and omitted from a bill (S 2915) introduced Jan. 26 by Kennedy. (Weekly Report p. 178)

The report noted that by 1965 at least 8 million aged persons would not have any type of health insurance and said the alleviation of heavy health costs for the aged "should have top priority for legislative consideration in 1960."

- **Employment opportunities** -- The report said the major problem for persons between 40 and 64 was job discrimination because of age, during a period when they were not yet eligible for Social Security benefits. "The experience is a degrading one for the individual and a several billion dollar loss to the economy." The report urged state action to "outlaw" such discrimination and recommended federal legislation to require its elimination by firms doing business with the Federal Government. It also recommended federal training of the elderly to fill certain types of community jobs for which personnel was in short supply.

- **Adequate income** -- The report said almost 60 percent of the aged had incomes of less than \$1,000 in 1958; another 20 percent was in the \$1,000-\$2,000 bracket. Observing that existing Social Security benefits were "far below an acceptable level," the report recommended a "substantial increase" in the over-all level of benefits and a raise in the minimum benefit from \$33 to at least \$50, to be financed by raising the amount of income subject to Social Security taxes from \$4,800 to \$6,000. The report also urged careful study of proposals for issuing Government "purchasing power" bonds, which would be available to pension funds, retirement annuity companies and individual purchasers for retirement purposes. Such bonds, resembling those in use in Sweden and France, would be redeemable at an amount adjusted to increases in the cost of living.

- **Housing the elderly** -- The report recommended a minimum five-year federal authorization of 10,000 new public housing units a year for the low-income aged. In addition, noting that Congress in 1959 authorized a \$50 million direct revolving loan program for private non-profit rental housing for the elderly but did not appropriate any money under the authorization, the report urged that the authorization be raised to \$100 million and money for the loans be appropriated for use in 1960. (1959 Almanac p. 245) The report recommended that facilities for essential health and social services be required in plans for non-profit housing developments and be considered for eligibility for FHA mortgage insurance in commercial housing for the aged.

- **Improving nursing homes** -- The Subcommittee found that "the large majority of nursing homes provide no more than bare custodial care, generally directed by untrained personnel, thereby consigning hundreds of thousands of patients to pitiable vegetation." The group proposed that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare develop minimum standards for nursing home maintenance and operation, and that these standards be considered a "floor" for state standards for nursing homes caring for patients receiving federal public-assistance grants. It said the program should be backed by federal assistance to homes which met the standards.

- **Applying present knowledge** -- The report recommended federal grants to stimulate demonstration programs and technical assistance projects for help to the aged among state and local groups.

- **Office of the Aging** -- Observing that the aged "have been buffeted from agency to agency, from committee to council in a separatist, fragmented fashion," the report urged legislation in 1960 to "establish a U.S. Office of the Aging concerned full time with the full range of problems of America's senior citizens."

SIMPSON SCHOLARSHIP

Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) Feb. 8 announced that he and seven other Members of Congress were sponsoring the establishment of a scholarship fund at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., in honor of the late Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.). Simpson died Jan. 7. (Weekly Report p. 54)

Martin said the fund, to be known as the Richard M. Simpson Memorial Scholarship Fund, would receive contributions from individuals, corporations and organizations and would be administered by Juniata College. Other Congressional sponsors were Sens. Hugh Scott (R Pa.), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), and Reps. Ivor D. Fenton (R Pa.), Noah M. Mason (R Ill.), Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) and Francis E. Walter (D Pa.).

LAMB GRADING

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Feb. 5 announced that new standards for grading lamb and mutton would become effective March 1. It had been previously announced that, effective Feb. 4, grading would be suspended for one year because lamb producers could not agree on new standards. (Weekly Report p. 110)

CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration. CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On proposals for appointment of federal voting registrars. (Weekly Report p. 211) Testimony:

Feb. 5 -- Attorney General William P. Rogers supported the Administration proposal for court-appointed referees to guarantee Negroes the right to vote. He said the proposals (S 2814) already before the Committee for administratively appointed registrars would be subject to lengthy judicial review and difficult to enforce. He said the Administration plan was preferable because it: covered state and local as well as federal elections; would be part of the 1957 Civil Rights Act (which Rogers said would soon be declared constitutional in a pending Supreme Court case); covered voting and ballot counting as well as registration; provided ready enforcement through threats of contempt of court proceedings; and had authority in the 15th amendment. He criticized a draft proposal by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) to combine the federal registrar and court referee plans by giving persons denied the right to vote a choice between the administrative and judicial remedies provided in the bills. "As far as I'm concerned, that would be a shotgun wedding," Rogers said.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) said the Committee would meet Feb. 17 to consider the registrar and court referee proposals.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 8 -- Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and 23 other Republican Senators introduced a seven-point Administration civil rights bill (S 3001) which included the referee plan and the six unpassed proposals sent to Congress by the President in 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 291)

HOUSE ACTION

Feb. 8 -- In the House Rules Committee's second hearing on the House Judiciary Committee-approved civil rights bill (HR 8601), Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) opposed the bill.

Feb. 9 -- The House Judiciary Committee was briefed on the referee plan by Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh, who indicated the Administration would accept technical changes in the bill to clarify the powers to be conferred by courts on referees. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said the Committee would hear opponents of the referee plan Feb. 16. (Celler had endorsed the referee proposal.)

DISCHARGE PETITION

An additional 20 Members of Congress signed the House discharge petition on the civil rights bill between Jan. 27 and Feb. 11, according to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. Their names should be added to the chart of signers of the petition that appeared in the Jan. 29 Weekly Report, p. 166. They were:

Sheppard (D Calif.), McDonough (R Calif.), Holt (R Calif.), Rostenkowski (D Ill.), Bray (R Ind.), Chelf (D Ky.), Garmatz and Lankford (both D Md.), O'Neill (D Mass.), Bentley (R Mich.), Ford (R Mich.), Adair (R Ind.), Carnahan (D Mo.), Randall (D Mo.), Widnall (R N.J.), Barry, Wainwright and Dooley (R N.Y.), Dixon (R Utah) and Johnson (D Wis.).

The following correction should be made in the chart: Gross (R Iowa) did not sign; Coad (D Iowa) did.

The 20 new signatures brought the number of Members known to have signed the petition as of Feb. 11 to

206. That was 13 short of the 219 required to put the petition on the House discharge calendar.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 9 -- The House District of Columbia home-rule bill discharge petition reportedly had 165 signatures.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities.

ACTION -- Feb. 8 released its 1959 annual report, covering activities which included 11 major hearings, seven consultations with experts on Communist activity, six reports and nine legislative recommendations.

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said in a foreword to the report that the free world's most urgent need was "thorough understanding of Communism, its doctrines, designs, strategy, and techniques." He said the Communists' "fourth-dimensional warfare" posed the greatest threat to United States security and defined it as a combination of internal subversion and political and propaganda warfare aimed at destroying an enemy by nonmilitary means.

The Committee renewed requests made in 1958 for remedial legislation in the following fields:

- Passports -- The report said the most critical problem was the State Department's lack of authority to deny passports to "dangerous participants in the international Communist conspiracy," and urged Senate passage of HR 9069, passed by the House in September 1959, to provide the authority. (1959 Almanac p. 209)

- State sedition laws -- The report "strongly" recommended enactment of HR 3, of which one part would guarantee states the right to prosecute sedition directed against themselves. The bill was passed by the House in June 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 208)

- Smith Act "organization" and "advocacy" clauses -- The report urged clarification of Congressional intent in the 1940 Smith Act (making it a crime to organize a group to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government). It said a 1957 Supreme Court ruling in the Yates case, which narrowed the scope of the words "organize" and "advocate", "dealt a lethal blow to the Smith Act." It recommended Senate passage of HR 2369, a clarifying measure on "organization" passed by the House in March 1959, and action on HR 1991, a bill introduced in January 1959 by Walter to clarify "advocacy". (1959 Almanac p. 205)

- Federal loyalty program -- The Committee said it "viewed with alarm" the fact that 76 civilian employees suspended under the program had been reemployed since the Supreme Court's 1956 ruling in the Cole case, holding summary suspension procedures permissible only for "sensitive" jobs. It urged action on HR 1989, introduced in January 1959, to make the program applicable to all Government employees. (1959 Almanac p. 207)

The Committee also recommended Congressional action on industrial security (the House passed an industrial security bill Feb. 2), vessels and port security, Communist lobbying activities and labeling of Communist organizations and propaganda. (Weekly Report p. 182)

COMMITTEE EXTENDED

The Senate Feb. 9 agreed to a resolution (S Con Res 82), extending the existence of the Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems through Sept. 30, 1960. The Committee was scheduled to expire Feb. 1, 1960.

Committee Changes

The following changes were made in House committee assignments: Feb. 8 -- Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) was appointed to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures; Feb. 10 -- Thomas G. Morris (D N.M.) resigned from the District of Columbia Committee and was appointed to the Science and Astronautics Committee, and Rep. Newell A. George (D Kan.) was appointed to the House Administration Committee.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Feb. 9 ordered reported a bill (HR 5) to encourage private investment abroad by deferring U.S. corporate income taxes due on profits earned in foreign countries. The Committee, in executive session, also approved another bill (HR 10087) to permit firms with foreign holdings a more liberal tax credit system. As approved, HR 5, which was introduced Jan. 7, 1959 by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.), chairman of the Ways and Means Foreign Trade Subcommittee, provided for the establishment of overseas subsidiaries of domestic firms, to be called "foreign business corporations." The Boggs bill would defer taxes on money earned abroad by the foreign business corporations as long as the profits were reinvested in a foreign country. Not until the profits had been brought back to the U.S. and distributed to stockholders would they be subject to U.S. income tax.

HR 10087 (originally part of the Boggs bill), sponsored by Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.), would allow companies investing abroad to claim foreign tax credits toward payment of U.S. taxes on either a per-country basis or an over-all basis. Existing law permitted tax credit only on a per-country basis. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1128)

TAXATION OF COOPERATIVES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 1-5 on federal taxation of cooperatives.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower in his 1959 and 1960 Budget Messages asked Congress to adjust taxes on cooperatives. Although co-op earnings were made taxable under 1951 revenue laws, co-ops avoided tax payments by issuing certificates of earnings. The courts held these non-cash dividends non-taxable because they had no determinable market value. The Administration in 1959 proposed that co-ops be permitted to exclude from taxable income the amounts distributed to patrons only if they were paid in cash or in the form of "qualified" certificates bearing at least 4 percent interest and redeemable in cash within three years. This proposal was embodied in HR 7875, introduced in June 1959 by the late Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.). (Weekly Report p. 102)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 1 -- Jay W. Glasmann, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, said co-ops were being afforded "an unwarranted tax advantage over many competing businesses," and that HR 7875 was a "fair and workable" proposal. He said while there were "very good policy reasons for granting some form of favorable tax treatment for farmers' marketing and purchasing

cooperatives, there appears no such policy reason for affording such relief to the non-farmer cooperative which competes with ordinary business corporations."

Edward E. Slettom, Minnesota Assn. of Cooperatives, said HR 7875 was discriminatory and punitive.

Feb. 2 -- Joseph J. O'Connell Jr., National Tax Equality Assn., said full tax equality was required for co-ops because of the "principles of fair competition" and "ever increasing needs for tax revenue."

M.R. Garstang, National Milk Producers Federation, said the organization opposed HR 7875 because it contained "extraneous provisions, not necessary to the tax issue, which would meddle into the internal affairs of farmer cooperatives...."

Otis H. Ellis, National Oil Jobbers Council, said his group could "find no justification for giving preferential tax consideration to cooperatives," and the only co-ops that should receive any exemption were farm groups solely storing and/or selling farm produce.

Feb. 3 -- John C. White, Council of State Chambers of Commerce, supported the bill with a modification to permit deduction of cash payments only.

Feb. 4 -- Fred V. Heinkel, Missouri Farmers Assn., opposed HR 7875 and said farm cooperative marketing and processing groups were "the only things standing in the way of the total bankruptcy of farmers."

George J. Burger, National Federation of Independent Business, said all forms of competitive business should receive equal tax treatment.

Feb. 5 -- Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation, said all net savings and income of farmer co-ops should be subject to a single federal income tax, either on the co-ops themselves or on dividends of members.

OBSCENE LITERATURE

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service, Postal Operations Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On pornography and "immorality" in books and movies. (Weekly Report p. 211) Testimony:

Feb. 4 -- Subcommittee Chairman Kathryn E. Granahan (D Pa.) said there were indications of a "slip down" in enforcement of movie production and advertising codes. She said the Subcommittee wanted "effective self-regulation," not Government censorship.

Feb. 5 -- Dan Lacy, American Book Publishers Council, opposing a morals code for book publishers, said there would be no vehicle of enforcement. Publication of "trash" is "part of the price of freedom," he said.

Robert E. Kenyon, Magazine Publishers Assn., said protection against obscenity should be left to the courts.

CORRECTION

In the provisions of S 8 as passed by the Senate (Weekly Report p. 184) the title should be given as the School Assistance Act of 1960 and the third provision, dealing with matching requirements, should be deleted and the following inserted:

Required the states, in order to receive their second-year allotments, to have increased their school expenditures by about \$345 million over their 1959-60 expenditures, based on varying percentages averaging 2.26 percent for all states.

TOBACCO SUPPORTS

The House Feb. 9 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 9664) designed to stabilize price supports for tobacco. Under the measure, the tobacco support level in 1960 would remain at the 1959 level and in subsequent years the support price would be adjusted from the 1959 level in direct proportion to changes in the parity index, using the previous three-year moving average as a base. The bill would tie the support price for tobacco directly to the parity index (reflecting the cost of commodities farmers purchase) rather than to a 10-year moving average of farm prices as in existing practice.

BACKGROUND -- The House Agriculture Committee, in its Feb. 4 report (H Rept 1242) on the measure, said the new formula would "reduce the price-support obligation of the Commodity Credit Corp. and put American tobacco in a more competitive position in future years in both domestic and foreign markets." The report said the bill was supported by the tobacco industry, major farm organizations and the Department of Agriculture. (Weekly Report p. 93)

In 1959, President Eisenhower vetoed tobacco legislation that would have tied tobacco supports to an outmoded "old parity standard" that was computed with 1919-29 as the base period. The President said the bill would have required price supports "that would still be too high" to regain lost domestic and foreign markets. (1959 Almanac p. 242)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Feb. 8 reported a bill (S 2845 -- S Rept 1081) identical to HR 9664.

COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS

The House Feb. 9 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 10234) appropriating \$760,522,235 in fiscal 1961 for the Department of Commerce and related agencies. The appropriation figure included a repayable advance of \$200 million to the Highway Trust Fund. In addition, the bill authorized payment of nearly \$2.7 billion from the Highway Trust Fund for highway commitments. The Fund is not financed by general appropriations from the Treasury but by highway-use revenues such as the federal tax on gasoline and tires. (1959 Almanac p. 285)

During House debate, points of order were sustained which deleted two highway provisions requested by the President in his January Budget Message. The stricken provisions would have provided Highway Trust Fund financing for highways built through national forests (\$36 million) and public lands (\$3 million). The House made no alternative provisions for financing these roads.

BACKGROUND -- The President asked Congress to appropriate \$799,615,000 for the Department of Commerce and related agencies in fiscal 1961. The House Appropriations Committee Feb. 5 reported HR 10234 (H Rept 1247), recommending appropriations of \$760,522,235.

This was a decrease of \$320,575,665 under 1960 appropriations, due, in part, to inclusion in the fiscal 1960

bill of roughly \$69 million for special enumeration work on the 1960 census, \$34 million for national forest and public land highways, and \$150 million to augment the Small Business Administration revolving fund, compared to \$50 million for 1961.

The Committee reduction of \$39.1 million in the President's fiscal 1961 requests included these cuts: Small Business Administration revolving fund, \$10 million; Coast and Geodetic Survey, ship construction and general expenses, \$4.3 million; National Bureau of Standards research programs, \$6.6 million; general maritime ship construction, \$2.8 million; Aviation Weather Services (Weather Bureau), \$10.6 million. Rep. Prince H. Preston (D Ga.), who submitted the Committee report, said the group had not yet had an opportunity to give the new aviation weather program comprehensive study. It involves combined research by the Air Force, Federal Aviation Agency and the Weather Bureau.

The Committee sharply cut agency requests for new personnel. Of 1,070 permanent Commerce jobs proposed, the Committee approved only 261; of 543 new jobs requested for the SBA, 181 were allowed.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10234:

Authorized the Bureau of Public Roads to draw \$2,687,383,000 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund to meet commitments authorized since the Federal-Aid Highway Act was enacted in 1956 (PL 84-627).

Appropriated the following:

Commerce Department	\$677,376,235
Panama Canal	25,650,000
Small Business Administration	55,201,000
Tariff Commission	2,295,000
TOTAL	\$760,522,235

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Feb. 9 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Bar use of Panama Canal funds to build flagpoles, stands or other devices from which to fly the Panamanian flag in the Canal Zone. Voice vote.

D.C. APPROPRIATION

The House Feb. 8 passed by voice vote, without amendment, and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 10233) providing for a \$237,118,276 fiscal 1961 budget for the government of the District of Columbia. The bill included \$27,533,000 in federal payments and loan authorizations of \$18,700,000. The remaining funds are financed from D.C. revenues.

Included in the federal payments were \$25 million for the D.C. general fund, \$1,661,000 for the water fund and \$872,000 for the sanitary sewage works fund. Payments to the general fund were cut \$7 million below the authorized \$32 million requested by the President.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee Feb. 5 reported HR 10233 (H Rept 1246). It said two main factors governed its recommendation for the federal payment: a Committee-ordered reduction of approximately \$4.5 million in activities financed from the general fund, and a newly estimated increase of \$5.1 million in D.C. revenues.

WATER POLLUTION

The House Feb. 9 approved by voice vote and sent to the Senate a compromise version of a bill (HR 3610) to increase federal grants to communities for sewage plant construction. Despite the prospect of a Presidential veto, the House adopted a conference report (H Rept 1243) which split Senate and House differences on the bill. The principal feature of HR 3610 provided \$90 million for 10 years in annual authorizations for grants to help communities combat water pollution.

BACKGROUND -- The House and Senate in 1959 passed different versions of HR 3610 but delayed conference action until 1960 when faced with the probability of a pocket veto. As passed by the House June 9, 1959, the bill doubled the existing annual authorization for federal aid to communities by raising it to \$100 million annually for 10 years and increased to \$500,000 or 30 percent, whichever is less, the ceiling on the federal cost of individual projects.

The Senate version of HR 3610, passed Sept. 9, 1959, authorized annual grants of \$80 million for 10 years and limited the federal contribution to a single project to \$400,000. H Rept 1243 was filed Feb. 4, 1960, (1959 Almanac p. 267)

President Eisenhower in 1958 and 1959 asked, in vain, that Congress let the states assume full responsibility for the sewage plant construction program. He did not repeat that request in his January 1960 Budget Message but proposed appropriation of only \$20 million of the \$50 million currently authorized, characterizing his figure as the "maximum amount...warranted for a construction program which is and should remain primarily a state and local responsibility." (Weekly Report p. 105)

PROVISIONS -- HR 3610, as approved by the House, amended the Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 and:

Authorized appropriations of \$90 million a year to help communities build sewage treatment plants, under a total authorization of \$900 million.

Set the maximum federal share of the cost of a plant at 30 percent or \$450,000, whichever is less (replacing the current \$250,000 figure).

Specified that no grant of more than \$250,000 could be made for a project in any state until all other applications for \$250,000 or less within the state had been approved.

Authorized several communities to pool their ceiling limitations in order to build a plant jointly.

Authorized the Surgeon General to reallocate a state's unused federal money to other states if the money were not obligated 18 months after the grant was made.

Made projects authorized under the Act subject to the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires that the locally prevailing wage be paid to workers on the project.

DEBATE -- Feb. 9 -- John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), author of the bill -- Pollution control is primarily a state and local responsibility and one purpose of HR 3610 is to help municipalities carry out that responsibility. The bill was supported by the President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board, every major conservation group and the American Municipal Assn, but "unfortunately, the President has...ignored this almost universal support."

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) -- HR 3610 "goes far beyond pollution abatement" and would make money available to communities "in the middle of deserts...(where federal grants become) merely grants-in-aid for community facilities."

VON BRAUN TRANSFER

The House Feb. 8, by a 92-2 standing vote, passed and sent to the Senate a joint resolution (H J Res 567) approving immediate transfer of the Army rocket team headed by Dr. Wernher von Braun to the civilian National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

BACKGROUND -- The transfer plan, announced by President Eisenhower Oct. 21, 1959 after a conference of top space officials, was put before Congress Jan. 14 in a Presidential message. The plan would transfer the Development Operations Division (the von Braun team, stationed at the Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.) from the Army Ballistic Missile Agency to the NASA, thus placing von Braun's "superthrust" Saturn rocket project under NASA administration. (Weekly Report p. 98)

The plan was to take effect automatically unless Congress vetoed it within 60 days by adoption of a concurrent resolution. To emphasize its support of the transfer, the House Science and Astronautics Committee Feb. 4 unanimously reported H J Res 567 (H Rept 1240), which was introduced by Rep. B. F. Sisk (D Calif.). The report said prompt endorsement of the transfer, due to take place July 1, would remove employment uncertainties among Redstone personnel and "add impetus" to the space effort. The resolution was supported by Dr. von Braun and Army officials in hearings Feb. 2.

DEBATE -- Feb. 8 -- Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.), who introduced H Con Res 559 Feb. 2 to disapprove the transfer -- "We are proceeding down the road to disaster in trying to separate military and nonmilitary aspects of space" and "freeze out the military" from full-scale participation in the space effort. "I personally would favor a single over-all civilian-military agency charged with responsibility for the whole missile and rocket field."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.), House majority leader -- The Saturn project is currently in a "very unsettled status" and under the circumstances "there is nothing else we can do" but approve its transfer to NASA.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- The transfer "will make for a more efficient U.S. space program" and is a "well-worked-out plan by the President for dividing the various functions among the various groups."

SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

The House Feb. 8 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 9331) raising the authorized expenditures for the school milk program. Because of increased demand, reimbursements to schools participating in the milk program will drop by one-half cent per half-pint on March 1 unless Congress authorizes more money.

BACKGROUND -- HR 9331, introduced by Rep. Lester R. Johnson (D Wis.), chairman of the Dairy Subcommittee, was reported unanimously, with amendments, by the House Agriculture Committee Feb. 4 (H Rept 1245).

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 9331: Increased the amount of Commodity Credit Corporation funds authorized to be spent on the school milk program in fiscal 1960 to \$85 million -- \$4 million more than the authorization voted in 1959.

Increased the fiscal 1961 CCC-supported authorization by \$1 million, to \$85 million, and in addition authorized direct appropriation of up to \$15 million, if necessary to meet the demand.

TAX AMENDMENTS

The House Feb. 4 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 9662) designed to correct unintended benefits and hardships in the law dealing with income tax treatment of estates, trusts, beneficiaries, partners and partnerships. Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) told the House the bill would not cost the Government any revenue and that it probably would produce increased revenue.

BACKGROUND -- HR 9662 was the outgrowth of studies that began in 1956. It was reported by the Ways and Means Committee Jan. 28 (H Rept 1231).

INVESTIGATION FUNDS

The Senate Feb. 8 and 9 adopted 27 resolutions providing \$3,368,000 for 13 committee investigations this year. Half of the total appropriation went to 13 subcommittees of the Judiciary Committee, which traditionally gets the largest portion of investigation money. The Committee's Antitrust and Monopoly Legislation Subcommittee received \$425,000, the largest single investigative appropriation.

Committees and subcommittees which received appropriations, with the resolution number and date it was adopted, were:

Armed Services, Preparedness Investigation Subcommittee -- \$190,000 (S Res 261), Feb. 8.

Banking and Currency -- \$70,000; Housing Subcommittee -- \$100,000 (S Res 220, 221), Feb. 9.

Foreign Relations -- \$185,000 (S Res 250), Feb. 9.

Government Operations, National Policy Machinery Subcommittee -- \$125,000 (S Res 248), Feb. 8; Permanent Investigations Subcommittee -- \$275,000 (S Res 246), Feb. 8.

Interior and Insular Affairs -- \$200,000 (S Res 230), Feb. 9.

Judiciary subcommittees: Antitrust and Monopoly Legislation -- \$425,000 (S Res 238); Constitutional Amendments -- \$25,000 (S Res 239); Constitutional Rights -- \$140,000 (S Res 233), all Feb. 8; Immigration and Naturalization -- \$116,000 (S Res 237); Improvements in Judicial Machinery -- \$150,000 (S Res 231); Internal Security -- \$239,000 (S Res 242), all Feb. 9; Juvenile Delinquency -- \$150,000 (S Res 232), Feb. 8; National Penitentiaries -- \$5,000 (S Res 226), Feb. 8; Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights -- \$135,000 (S Res 240), Feb. 9; Practice and Procedure -- \$115,000 (S Res 234), Feb. 8; Refugees and Escapees -- \$25,000 (S Res 235), Feb. 8; Revision and Codification -- \$25,000 (S Res 241), Feb. 9; Trading with the Enemy Act -- \$65,000 (S Res 236), Feb. 8.

Post Office and Civil Service -- \$75,000 (S Res 209), Feb. 9.

Rules and Administration, Privileges and Elections Subcommittee -- \$160,000 (S Res 263), Feb. 8.

Special Unemployment Problems -- \$25,000 through June 30, when the committee will dissolve (S Res 252), Feb. 9.

Select Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field -- \$48,000 through March 31, when it will dissolve (S Res 249), Feb. 8.

Select Small Business -- \$125,000 (S Res 225), Feb. 9.

Select National Water Resources -- \$150,000 (S Res 210), Feb. 9.

Joint Washington Metropolitan Problems -- \$25,000 (S Con Res 82), Feb. 9.

NUCLEAR PROBLEMS

President Eisenhower told his Feb. 11 news conference the United States that day had introduced at the Geneva talks on nuclear test bans proposals to end atmospheric and ocean tests, space tests in regions where effective controls could now be agreed to and those underground tests which could be monitored (the exceptions largely would be tests under about 20 kilotons, which are hard to detect). (See p. 235 and 1959 Almanac p. 73)

The President's announcement came in the midst of Congressional debate over nuclear policies, including Mr. Eisenhower's Feb. 3 news conference statement that he believed atomic information exchange laws should be changed to permit sharing atomic weapons with trusted allies. (Weekly Report p. 203)

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) Feb. 8 urged the President to declare a U.S. ban on all atomic tests within the earth's atmosphere before the opening of disarmament talks in Geneva in March. Gore, in a Senate speech, made public a memorandum he sent the President in November 1958 urging him to announce such an "unconditional and unilateral cessation" of tests for approximately three years, and to ask similar action by other nuclear powers. His memorandum also said, however, that the U.S. seemed to be negotiating at Geneva "toward an unattainable goal," but that a U.S. ban would "at least" mitigate or save the U.S. from blame for failure."

The President's Feb. 3 statement on atomic weapons exchanges brought strong opposition from Democrats -- despite a Feb. 5 White House statement that there was no Executive proposal either in preparation or before Congress at present. Gore Feb. 6 told newsmen if the President planned changes in the Atomic Energy Act "a request for legislation would be wise and prudent." Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) Feb. 8 said if atomic weapons were spread among other nations the smallest nation eventually "could blackmail the biggest." Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) Feb. 9 said the proposal would "increase the mathematical chances of a nuclear war."

APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS

President Eisenhower Feb. 8 submitted these money requests to Congress:

● SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL, FISCAL 1960 -- The President asked new obligational authority and appropriations of \$950,370,664 for various agencies in fiscal 1960, and \$527,383 for the District of Columbia. In addition, he asked supplemental appropriations of \$61 million for fiscal 1960 to liquidate obligations previously authorized.

Acting Budget Director Elmer B. Staats said \$822 million of the \$950 million was for "mandatory items", including \$675 million to restore the capital of the Commodity Credit Corp.

● BUDGET AMENDMENTS -- The President asked an additional \$113 million in fiscal 1961 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for acceleration of the Saturn super booster program, and requested a reduction of \$66,554,000 in his original fiscal 1961 request for the Veterans Administration, due to a reduction of 25,000 in the anticipated number of educational trainees.

In a related development, the Defense Department Feb. 4 asked Congress to authorize \$1,141,925,000 for military construction. Of the total, \$1,034,161,000 was for new construction, the rest for deficiencies.



Around The Capitol

FARM MESSAGE

President Eisenhower Feb. 9 sent to Congress a special farm message in which he urged prompt enactment of new farm legislation that "must be sensible and economically sound and not a political poultrice." (For text, see p. 234)

Calling for "constructive" solutions to farm problems that were "largely due to economic distortions induced by years of federal interference," the President delineated three definite guidelines within which he would approve "any constructive solution that the Congress wishes to develop." They were:

- That price support levels be "realistically" related to production controls, with recognition that "the higher the support the more regimented must be the farmer." Mr. Eisenhower said he preferred a program that would "ultimately free the farmer rather than subject him to increasing governmental restraints."

- That price supports be set at levels that would not "stimulate still more excessive production, reduce domestic markets, and increase subsidies required to hold world outlets."

- That new legislation contain no "direct subsidy payment programs for crops in surplus; likewise, we must avoid programs which would invite harmful counter measures by our friends abroad, or which, while seeking to assist one group of farmers, would badly hurt other farmers."

Within those three guidelines the President said he would "approve any one or a combination of constructive proposals."

For wheat, whose current oversupply costs taxpayers \$1.5 million a day to sustain, President Eisenhower said he preferred (as in 1959) new legislation that would eliminate acreage allotments and marketing quotas and provide for lowered support levels by setting price supports as a percentage of the average price of wheat during the three preceding years rather than on the parity standard that reflected cost-price relationships of a previous period. In 1959 the President vetoed wheat legislation that would have provided higher price supports in return for farmers voluntarily reducing their acreage allotments. (1959 Almanac p. 238)

The President also recommended an "orderly expansion of the Conservation Reserve Program up to 60 million acres, with authority granted the Secretary of Agriculture to direct the major expansion of this program to areas of greatest need." (In 1960, an estimated 28 million acres will be banked in the CRP). Within the CRP, the President also said he would accept an authorization "with proper safeguards" to make payments-in-kind in whole or part for the withdrawal of acreage from cultivation.

In addition to these legislative proposals, Mr. Eisenhower mentioned three agriculture programs being expanded administratively: The Food-for-Peace program, designed to use federally held commodities to supplement food supplies of friendly foreign countries; the Rural Development Program, to assist rural people in low-income areas to achieve a better living; and a utilization

research program to develop new markets and new uses for farm products. The President added that a "co-ordinator for utilization research" would be named shortly. (Weekly Report p. 14)

REACTION -- Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, said that although the President's message "casts a ray of hope that we may soon enact wheat legislation," in order to do so it was also necessary "that we obtain the active support" of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. Ellender said there was "no prospect of Committee members agreeing on an over-all farm bill," and that the Committee should try instead to solve the wheat problem. The only wheat legislation he believed would "receive the blessings of Congress," he said, was contained in his bill (S 2759), introduced Jan. 7. The measure would provide price support at 80 percent of parity for the 1961 crop, 75 percent for the 1962 crop, 70 percent for the 1963 crop and 65 percent for the 1964 and subsequent crops and reduce each farm acreage allotment by 20 percent for the 1961 crop, and 25 percent for subsequent crops. The bill was a modified version of the measure vetoed by the President in 1959.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT

The Defense Department Feb. 9 released a report on "The Role of Military Air Transport Service (MATs) in Peace and War," which included "Presidentially approved courses of action" for realignment of MATs to give commercial airlines more defense cargo and to strengthen the service's hard-core capabilities. (1959 Almanac p. 324)

The report said the present over-all cargo airlift situation was "serious and unless action is taken to modernize and expand the national cargo capability, both military and commercial, effective airlift support cannot be assured the armed forces." The report said MATs airlift capability was adequate quantitatively, but "seriously deficient quality-wise." It proposed reduction of MATs routine operations through increased commercial airlines activity, and said the commercial lines were "willing and able" to undertake necessary modernization. Diversion of "sizeable quantities of government traffic would greatly accelerate" the process, the report said.

The report listed the following courses of action approved by President Eisenhower: joint Government-industry sharing of costs in development of long-range, economical turbine-powered cargo aircraft; legislation to guarantee loans arranged by commercial airlines to purchase modern aircraft designed to meet military needs; orderly transfer of MATs routine traffic to commercial carriers; better adaption of commercial airlift policies to long-range Defense Department needs; reexamination of the role of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) to insure its optimum defense use, and a study of the merits of turning over to the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard surplus MATs aircraft.



Tax Revision The House Ways and Means Committee has been trying to work out a general revision of the Internal Revenue Code, but it has run smack into the problem of who gets what and when. The Committee believes the objective of a tax revision should be a broader tax base. But that means taxing a number of income sources and groups that receive substantial exemptions under current law, and the groups involved are not likely to stand still for it. Congressional Quarterly's analysis reviews the various proposals before the Committee. (Page 219)

Census Patronage

Republicans across the Nation are busily dividing a plump patronage pie -- the 1960 census with its 170,000 temporary jobs paying a total of \$45 million. This is the first year the Republicans have controlled the patronage of the census in a Presidential election year since 1900. Congressional Quarterly's story explains how the patronage system works. (Page 223)

Farm Message

Urging the prompt enactment of new farm legislation that "must be sensible and economically sound and not a political poulitice," President Eisenhower Feb. 9 sent a special agriculture message to Capitol Hill. He outlined three guides for farm legislation and said he would endorse any plan which would either eliminate production controls or make them more effective. (Page 247)

Missile Gap

The fourth week of Congressional hearings on the Nation's defense effort produced new evidence of the split between the President and leading officers of the armed services, but no clear-cut answers to the missile-gap problem and other disputes. All three Chiefs of Staff swore allegiance to the President's budget, but each said he wanted more money. (Page 240)

Powell Voting Record

Two prominent labor leaders volunteered statements on the prospect of Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) becoming chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee. George Meany said the Negro lawmaker would make a "terrible" chairman, but A. Philip Randolph said Powell should get the post. Congressional Quarterly gives Powell's voting participation scores since 1945. (Page 226)

Federal Aid to Aged

Democrats on a special Senate Subcommittee on the Aged and Aging this week issued a report recommending federal support of health insurance for the aged, special federal assistance for housing programs for the elderly and a wide variety of additional programs to help the Nation's 16 million persons of 65 or over. They also came out for a "substantial" increase in old age pensions and an increase in the minimum pensions. The Subcommittee's two GOP members prepared a dissenting view. (Page 241)

Civil Rights

Complicated maneuvering colored the growing civil rights controversy this week as both houses of Congress moved towards a showdown on the pending bills. In the House the petition to discharge the Rules Committee had 206 signatures; the Rules Committee listened to arguments why it shouldn't let the bill get to the floor; and the Judiciary Committee was briefed on voting rights proposals. In the Senate, hearings on voting rights bills were ended and Senators angled to ready the Senate for floor debate promised for next week. (Page 242)

Delegate Selection

With no federal law governing the selection of delegates to the national political conventions, the various states, and in some cases the parties within the states, determine the method of selection. The Republicans will have 1,331 delegates and the Democrats possibly 3,042 delegates attending the convention. Delegates are chosen by direct popular primary and by state and district party conventions or committee meetings. Many states combine a number of these methods. Congressional Quarterly's story tells how delegates are selected by each party in each state and gives the dates of selection where available. (Page 225)

